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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-eighth session (19 March 2004 and 7-11 March and 7-8 December 2005)

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Note

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Contents

Chapter | *Paragraphs* | *Page*

Part One. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-eighth session, held in Vienna on 19 March 2004 and 7-11 March 2005 1

I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention 1-4 2

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly 1 2

Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan 2

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council 2 4

I. Treatment of pain using opioid analgesics 4

II. Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs 6

III. International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs 8

IV. Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe 10

C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council......... 3 11

I. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission 11

II. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board........ 12

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council...... 4 13

Resolution 48/1. Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions 13

Resolution 48/2. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body 14

Resolution 48/3. Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme........ 16

Resolution 48/4. Promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use........ 18

Resolution 48/5. Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime........ 18

Resolution 48/6. Women and substance use. 19
Resolution 48/7. Competencies required to address drug abuse. 21
Resolution 48/8. Application of research in practice 22
Resolution 48/9. Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue 23
Resolution 48/10. Strengthening international cooperation in drug demand reduction programmes. 27
Resolution 48/11. Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz 28
Resolution 48/12. Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems 31
Resolution 48/13. Outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. 33

II. Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. 5-22 34
Deliberations 8-22 34

III. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session 23-37 38
A. Deliberations. 26-36 39
B. Action taken by the Commission. 37 42

IV. Drug demand reduction. 38-54 43
A. Structure of the debate 38-40 43
B. Deliberations. 41-49 43
C. Action taken by the Commission. 50-54 44

V. Illicit drug traffic and supply 55-81 46
A. Deliberations. 58-76 47
B. Action taken by the Commission. 77-81 51

VI. Implementation of the international drug control treaties 82-102 53
  A. Deliberations 84-97 53
  B. Action taken by the Commission 98-102 56
VII. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 103-110 58
  Deliberations 105-110 58
VIII. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body 111-118 60
  A. Deliberations 113-116 60
  B. Action taken by the Commission 117-118 61
IX. Administrative and budgetary questions 119-126 62
  A. Deliberations 121-124 62
  B. Action taken by the Commission 125-126 64
X. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 127-131 65
  A. Deliberations 130 65
  B. Action taken by the Commission 131 66
XI. Other business 132 67
XII. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session 133-134 67
XIII. Organization of the session and administrative matters 135-146 68
  A. Opening and duration of the session 135 68
  B. Attendance 136 68
  C. Election of officers 137-142 68
  D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters 143 69
  E. Closure of the session 144-146 71

Annexes

I. Attendance 72
II. List of documents before the Commission at its forty-eighth session 78
III. Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan" (E/CN.7/2005/L.4/Rev.1), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council 82

Chapter *Paragraphs* *Page*

IV. Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council 83

V. Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz" (E/CN.7/2005/L.29), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council 84

VI. Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Frequency of meetings of heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe" (E/CN.7/2005/L.31), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council 85

Part Two. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened forty-eighth session 87

I. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council 1 88

Resolution 48/14. Final budget for the biennium 2004-2005 and initial budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 88

II. Administrative and budgetary questions 2-16 95
- A. Structure of the debate 2-3 95
- B. Deliberations 4-14 95
- C. Action taken 15-16 98

III. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission 17-26 99
- A. Structure of the debate 17 99
- B. Deliberations 18-22 99
- C. Action taken 23-26 100

IV. Other business 27 101

V. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its reconvened forty-eighth session.. 28 101

VI. Organization of the session and administrative matters 29-32 102
A. Opening and duration of the session 29 102
B. Attendance 30 102
C. Documentation 31 102
D. Closure of the forty-eighth session 32 102

Annexes

I. Attendance 103
II. List of documents before the Commission at its forty-eighth session 106

Part One

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-eighth session

(Vienna, 19 March 2004 and
7-11 March 2005)

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2004", emphasizing that the cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan has increased to an unprecedented level and stressing the threats to the security and stability of that country, neighbouring regions and the entire world that have emanated from the increased illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs,

Recognizing the political will and continued commitment of Afghanistan to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by the year 2013, and welcoming in this context the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, launched in February 2005, which formalized the establishment of the new counter-narcotic ministry,

Taking note of the Constitution of Afghanistan, in article 7 of which the Government of Afghanistan expresses its strong resolve to fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium and other illicit narcotic drugs,

Encouraging the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to achieve an effective legislative counter-narcotic framework,

Welcoming the establishment by the Government of Afghanistan of a counter-narcotic police force in support of its counter-narcotic campaign, in the context of strengthening the law enforcement regime,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan during 2004 in implementing law enforcement measures leading to the elimination of thousands of acres of opium poppy cultivation, the interdiction of drug traffickers, the seizure of substantial amounts of illicit drugs, precursors and small ammunitions and weapons and the dismantling of hundreds of clandestine laboratories used for illicit drug production, and noting the commitment of the Government to increasing its efforts substantially in those areas, *Noting* the priority given by the Government of Afghanistan to ensuring a credible, targeted and reinforced illicit crop eradication campaign and to working with international partners through the national development budget and the newly established counter-narcotic trust fund in order to facilitate the provision of sustainable alternative livelihoods in targeted areas,

Bearing in mind that the fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[1]

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", and the goals contained therein, which focused on economic development, peace and security and the establishment of the required framework for international cooperation to achieve those goals,

Recalling also various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,[2] requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international entities;

2. *Commends* the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, which comprises an eight-point strategy that includes:

(a) Building counter-narcotic institutions and provincial structures;

(b) Increasing the awareness of the Afghan population about the problems and threats emanating from the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

(c) Provision of alternative livelihoods and creation of the national development budget and the counter-narcotic trust fund to provide financial support;

(d) Interdiction and elimination of heroin-manufacturing laboratories through the national anti-narcotic police force;

(e) Strengthening legal and judicial institutions;

(f) A credible, targeted and verified eradication campaign;

(g) Demand reduction and treatment of addicts;

(h) Regional cooperation with neighbouring countries aimed at strengthening security belts in the region and countering the threat posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

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[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[2] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotic objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan;

4. *Encourages* all stakeholders to strengthen measures for global demand reduction, thereby enhancing efforts to combat illicit drug production and trafficking;

5. *Urges* Afghanistan to maintain illicit drug control among its highest priorities, as stipulated in its Constitution and the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the production of illicit drugs and trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts to ensure that multilateral support is provided to Afghanistan in line and in coordination with the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Treatment of pain using opioid analgesics

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/19 of 24 July 1995, 1996/19 of 23 July 1996, 1997/38 of 21 July 1997, 1998/25 of 28 July 1998, 1999/33 of 28 July 1999, 2000/18 of 27 July 2000, 2001/17 of 24 July 2001, 2002/20 of 24 July 2002, 2003/40 of 22 July 2003 and 2004/43 of 21 July 2004, in which it reiterated the importance of medically appropriate use of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Bearing in mind the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999,[3] especially its chapter I, "Freedom from pain and suffering", in which the Board reminded all Governments that the medical use of narcotic drugs continued to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recalling the document entitled "Achieving balance in national opioids control policy: guidelines for assessment",[4] prepared in 2000 by the World Health Organization in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board to help Governments to achieve better pain management by identifying and overcoming the barriers to opioid availability, in which it was emphasized that opioids such as morphine were the drugs of choice in the treatment of severe pain and that they should be available at all times in adequate amounts and in the appropriate dosage forms to satisfy the health-care needs of the majority of the population,

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[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1).

[4] WHO/EDM/QSM/2000.4.

Recalling also that, in May 2004, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization recommended for adoption by the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly, to be held in May 2005, a draft resolution on cancer prevention and control, in which the Assembly would urge member States to ensure the medical availability of opioid analgesics according to international treaties and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and subject to an efficient monitoring and control system,

Welcoming the fact that the World Health Organization is developing a strategy to integrate the availability of opioid pain medication into palliative care for HIV/AIDS, cancer and other chronic diseases,

Calling attention to the assessment of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004 according to which low consumption of opioid analgesics for the treatment of moderate to severe pain, especially in developing countries, continued to be a matter of great concern to the Board,[5]

Noting, on the basis of that report, the disparities in the consumption of such medicines existing between developing and developed countries, and recalling that, in 2003, six countries together accounted for 79 per cent of global consumption of morphine, while developing countries, representing about 80 per cent of the world's population, accounted for only about 6 per cent of global consumption of morphine,

Bearing in mind that, in its report for 2004, the International Narcotics Control Board encouraged Member States that had not yet done so to examine the extent to which their health-care systems and laws and regulations permitted the use of opioids for medical purposes, to identify possible impediments to such use and develop plans of action for the development of long-term pain management strategies, with a view to facilitating the supply and availability of narcotic drugs for all appropriate indications,[6]

Recalling that, in its report for 1999, the International Narcotics Control Board stated that the development of a new, non-profit mechanism for the use of otherwise unused narcotic products should be considered[7] and observed that the impediments to opioid availability that were frequently reported by government authorities were impediments originating in the regulatory and drug control system, medical/therapeutic impediments, economic impediments and social and cultural impediments,[8]

1. *Recognizes* the importance of improving the treatment of pain, including by the use of opioid analgesics, as advocated by the World Health Organization, especially in developing countries, and calls upon Member States to remove barriers to the medical use of such analgesics, taking fully into account the need to prevent their diversion for illicit use;

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[5] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3), para. 143.

[6] Ibid., para. 197.

[7] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), para. 45.

[8] Ibid., para. 30.

2. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to examine the feasibility of a possible assistance mechanism that would facilitate the adequate treatment of pain using opioid analgesics and to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session of the results of that examination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States for their consideration and implementation and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session.

Draft resolution II
Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/43 of 21 July 2004 and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[9] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[10]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Expressing deep concern at the level of licit global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes,

Emphasizing the importance of adhering to the estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, especially in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[11] in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[10] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[11] A/58/124, chap. II, sect. A.

Considering that opiate raw materials and opiates derived therefrom are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces, and that, therefore, market economy considerations alone should not determine the cultivation of opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of medically appropriate use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of consumption of narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[12] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[13] and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and welcomes the study carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation and production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and opiates derived therefrom and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium to limit the cultivation of opium poppy, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy, in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites;

5. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

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[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[13] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and with that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States for consideration and implementation and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III
International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 and 2003/34 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[14] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[15] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[16]

Taking note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly[17] and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking[18] and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,[19]

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[14] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[15] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[16] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

[17] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

[18] E/CN.7/2005/4.

[19] E/CN.7/2005/3.

Bearing in mind that all States are affected by the devastating consequences of drug abuse and trafficking in illicit drugs,

Taking into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in illicit drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of drugs through the territory of transit States,

Considering that a large number of transit States are developing countries or countries with economies in transition, which need international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking and reduce illicit drug demand,

Reiterating the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the actions necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking, and, in that context, encourages the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin;

2. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has led the follow-up to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged form the Paris Statement,[20] which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and encourages the Office to develop similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[21] or from earmarked funds, to further strengthen such initiatives by providing assistance and technical support to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in particular developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that are in need of such assistance and support;

4. *Stresses* the need to integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and to strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers in the programmes for international assistance to those transit States which are affected by drug abuse as a result of the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, to enable them to deal effectively with the problem;

5. *Urges* international financial institutions and other potential donors to provide financial assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally

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[20] S/2003/641, annex.

[21] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000, 56/124 of 19 December 2001, 57/174 of 18 December 2002, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in all regions of the world, and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encouraged them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the Assembly,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990, entitled "Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region", it decided to establish a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, with the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 1992/28 of 30 July 1992, entitled "Improvement of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", in which it requested the Commission to examine further, on a regular basis, the functioning of its subsidiary bodies,

Recalling its resolution 1993/36 of 27 July 1993, entitled "Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe", in which it invited the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years,

Alarmed at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

Convinced that further action is required to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the members of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, to effectively tackle drug trafficking within the region,

Also convinced that it is essential for the heads of all national drug law enforcement agencies in Europe to meet regularly to discuss trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action taken to combat it,

Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene the Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 2007 and thereafter to convene such meetings every two years under the auspices of the Office.

C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-eighth session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-ninth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Thematic debate [*theme and sub-themes to be decided*].

Normative segment

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
5. Drug demand reduction:
   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

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11. Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session.

Draft decision II
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004.[22]

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[22] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

4. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 48/1

Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, which resulted in the establishment of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004 on control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on patterns of drug use and on substances consumed,

Recalling its resolution 45/6, in which it encouraged States to involve the pharmaceutical industry in increasing knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances,

Recalling also its resolution 45/13, on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 46/7, in which it urged States to implement its resolution 45/6,

Recalling its resolution 47/1,

Recognizing that the abuse of a number of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose a public health threat comparable to the threat posed by the substances already controlled under those treaties has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world,

Recognizing that those substances not under international control could be diverted into illicit channels,

Deeply concerned that the abuse and diversion of and trafficking in those substances are becoming more prevalent,

Concerned that those substances of abuse may be distributed by various means, including the Internet, *Noting* that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[23] article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[24] and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[25] parties to those conventions are not precluded from adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

Aware of the need for Member States to develop and strengthen law enforcement cooperation,

Noting that it is necessary to share information on those substances of abuse as the basis for the development of preventive measures, before the situation worsens, and to help Member States to cooperate more closely in tackling problems associated with those substances,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to play a role in gathering from Member States information on emerging substances of abuse and in sharing that information with other Member States;

3. *Encourages* Member States to utilize existing information systems to exchange and share information at the bilateral, regional and international levels on those substances of abuse;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to make full use of the monitoring mechanisms provided for by the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances covering substitute and new chemicals for which there exists substantial information on their use in illicit drug manufacture, which is maintained and regularly reviewed by the International Narcotics Control Board.

Resolution 48/2

Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

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[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[24] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[25] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/16, 45/17, 46/8 and 47/3, in which it called for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Noting that good management contributes to assured and predictable voluntary funding and vice versa,

1. *Encourages* the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, designed to create more effective and efficient organizational practices, and requests the Office to maintain a culture of continuous improvement in management practices;

2. *Asserts* that the strength of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will continue to stem from well-motivated, dedicated staff of the highest competence and integrity, representing wide geographical distribution and gender balance, and therefore requests the Executive Director to ensure that recruitment, selection and appraisal systems reflect this and reward best practice;

3. *Stresses* that the country and regional offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime play an essential role in programme delivery and that their effective functioning depends, inter alia, on their receiving the necessary administrative and managerial support, and requests the Executive Director to ensure that such support is given;

4. *Takes note* of the reports of the Independent Evaluation Unit, and encourages the Executive Director to implement the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that evaluation becomes an integral part of the design, monitoring and implementation of all projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to greater focus on project impact;

6. *Welcomes* the recent establishment of the Strategic Planning Unit in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to a medium-term strategy that takes into account the availability of financial, human and organizational resources and gives focus and direction to programme formulation and overall service delivery within the established mandates of the Office and in accordance with the terms of reference decided by Member States;

7. *Encourages* the ongoing review of financial management, expects that it will allow the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of operational activities in an open manner and contribute to the full introduction of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to the continued development of the system, including the implementation of result-based management;

8. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director, in particular in forming and developing, as appropriate, partnerships with international organizations and other international entities, to ensure that issues relating to the world drug problem become an integral part of the sustainable development agenda;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-ninth session, on further progress made in implementing management and budgetary reform.

Resolution 48/3
Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, by which the Assembly established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, in which the Council recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control and that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/10, entitled "Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", and 46/9, entitled "Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme",

Reaffirming also its resolutions 44/16, 45/17, 46/8 and 47/3, in which it called for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Taking into account the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, adopted in its resolution 44/20, in particular the priority given in the guidelines to the funding of the support budget,

Also taking into account the fact that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime depends mainly on voluntary contributions, which include earmarked and general-purpose contributions, and the fact that, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Commission, general-purpose contributions are used, as a first priority, to fund the support budget, which covers the field and headquarters infrastructure necessary to run the Programme, and, as a second priority, core, ongoing and new priority areas, and that general-purpose contributions are also needed to ensure efficient cash flow and project implementation,

Noting that good management contributes to assured and predictable voluntary funding and vice versa,

1. *Welcomes* the continued interest of Member States in securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including, in particular, general-purpose funds as well as funds earmarked for the support budget, taking into account that the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and

Crime is closely linked to the availability of an adequate and stable balance of general-purpose funds;

3. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to examine whether its programme activities may be duplicative of programmes carried out by other United Nations entities and to ensure that such duplication is avoided by effective communication in establishing budget priorities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to keep Member States informed on the use of general-purpose funds, as set out in the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[26] and in particular the core functions/positions that are financed by such funds;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States, in particular developing countries, which contribute to the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the provision of necessary infrastructure, through agreed cost-sharing mechanisms or by allotting national funds to projects implemented in partnership with the Office, and invites other States that are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Office, if they are in a position to do so, to contribute in the same way;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have provided for a fixed and significant percentage of general-purpose funds in their overall voluntary contribution or which have earmarked a percentage of their overall voluntary contributions to the support budget, and encourages all other States to do the same;

8. *Welcomes* the measures that have been taken to examine and improve financial management in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the progress already made in that regard, and encourages the Executive Director to continue to explore all options aimed at making efficiency savings that may contribute to the reduction of administrative costs for the Office;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to monitor the ratio between the programme and the support budgets to ensure that support costs are not increased to the detriment of expenditure on programmes;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director to make proposals to donors, in accordance with the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, aimed at improving adequately the ratio between earmarked funds and general-purpose funds;

11. *Further requests* the Executive Director to review the options included in its resolution 46/9 and to consider their viability in the current situation;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on further progress made in securing assured and predictable voluntary funding and on his efforts to implement the provisions contained in its resolution 46/9.

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[26] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

Resolution 48/4
Promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[27] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[28] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[29] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[30]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[31]

Recalling further its resolution 45/15 on reducing demand for illicit drugs,

Deeply concerned at the dangers of drug abuse, its effects on the freedom and development of youth, who are the most precious asset of the world, and the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Concerned at the ease with which some youth succumb to drug addiction,

1. *Urges* Member States to monitor and update their policies for the prevention of illicit drug use;

2. *Also urges* Member States to promote awareness among youth of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the use of illicit drugs;

3. *Encourages* Member States to promote lifestyles that are free from the use of illicit drugs.

Resolution 48/5
Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[32]

Taking into account that the fight against illicit drug trafficking can benefit from the use of innovative techniques to counter new forms of transnational organized crime,

Aware of the importance attached by the International Narcotics Control Board to efforts by Governments to prevent the use of the Internet for the purpose of promoting the abuse of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

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[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[28] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[29] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[30] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[31] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Concerned at the growing tendency of criminal groups to use modern technologies in their activities, as well as in the promotion of their illicit activities, and to operate transnationally,

Aware that such transnational criminal activities are best countered through a combination of national and, where appropriate, international responses,

1. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their legal systems and to the extent necessary, to use modern law enforcement techniques to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime;

3. *Encourages* Member States, consistent with their legal systems and if not contrary to domestic law, to establish joint teams to identify illegal drug-related Internet sites;

4. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies, at the national and international levels;

5. *Invites* Member States with the appropriate expertise to assist other States in planning and implementing training programmes designed to share expertise in preventing the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime.

Resolution 48/6
Women and substance use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration[33] and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[34] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which reflected Member States' resolve to ensure that men and women benefit equally and without any discrimination from strategies directed at countering the world drug problem and that demand reduction policies shall be sensitive to both culture and gender,

Noting the observations in the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,[35] which indicate that more needs to be done to strengthen efforts in prevention, rehabilitation and treatment, and the findings in the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,[36] which indicate that women experience difficulties in utilizing specialized treatment services in many regions,

Recognizing the conclusions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime expressed in the report entitled *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care of Women:*

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[33] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[34] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[35] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

[36] E/CN.7/2005/3.

Case Studies and Lessons Learned[37] that there are distinct gender differences in the patterns of uptake and use of illicit drugs, as well as gender-specific barriers that limit access to drug abuse treatment services,

Noting the evidence presented in the above-mentioned report that women are less likely than men to use illicit substances such as opioids and cocaine, but more likely to use pharmaceutical substances, although there is also some evidence of convergence of rates of substance use among younger people,

Concerned at the adverse impact of drug use on women's health, including the effects of fetal exposure,

Concerned also at the linkages between abuse and drug use among women, as recognized in the above-mentioned report,

Stressing the importance of gender-specific data collection and research on gender issues relating to substance use,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its timely publication, *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care of Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned*,[38] and urges that the publication be considered carefully by Member States;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider providing additional reporting and analysis on women-specific data relating to the use of illicit substances and access to appropriate treatment services;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that gender issues are given appropriate attention in future reporting on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, having regard to the issues identified in its recent publication and report;[39]

4. *Urges* Member States to consider implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including clinical and social histories;

5. *Also urges* Member States to consider giving priority to the provision of treatment for pregnant women who use illicit drugs and comprehensive post-natal support services for both mothers and children;

6. *Further urges* Member States, where appropriate, to review barriers to treatment access by women and work towards the elimination of such barriers;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in the elimination of barriers by continuing to disseminate examples of relevant programmes and policies that constitute good practice.

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[37] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.24.

[38] Ibid.

[39] E/CN.7/2005/3.

Resolution 48/7
Competencies required to address drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the range and complexity of drug-related problems have increased over the past decade and the impact and stress this has caused for a variety of health, welfare and law enforcement workers and those concerned with the care of people affected by drug abuse,

Concerned that the plethora of substances with which communities have to contend require the maintaining and building of improved knowledge, skills and competencies of those persons working with people affected by drug abuse, including those involved in the daily work with and treatment and referral of people with drug-related problems,

Noting that any human resource development strategy in this area needs also to address ways to improve performance effectiveness, recruitment and retention of workers,

Wishing to support efforts to identify the specific skills and competencies of those workers and to develop strategies to translate research findings into practical responses that can be implemented by those workers involved in prevention, law enforcement, demand reduction, and treatment and rehabilitation services,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[40] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration to restore dignity and hope to children, youth, women and men who have become drug abusers and to fight against all aspects of the world drug problem,

Recognizing that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

1. *Invites* Member States to specify the variety of skills and competencies needed to respond effectively to drug abuse;

2. *Recommends* that Member States assess the extent to which personnel engaged in responding to drug abuse possess those key skills;

3. *Also recommends* that Member States consider creating strategies and address particular efforts:

(a) To develop, or improve, strategies to recruit, support and retain workers with key skills;

(b) To build the capacity and willingness of other relevant professional groups to respond effectively to people affected by drug abuse;

(c) To disseminate best practices and relevant research initiatives.

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[40] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Resolution 48/8
Application of research in practice

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting countries to work towards comparable, routine data collections relating to the supply of and demand for drugs and the development of data relating to problems and trends associated with drug use,

Recalling its resolution 47/1, in which it stressed the importance of the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire as a basis of countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made in reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs,

Noting that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction,[41] called for the development of research programmes at the national and regional levels in scientific fields concerning drug demand reduction and the wide dissemination of the results so that strategies for reducing illicit drug demand could be built on a solid scientific basis,

Noting also the conclusion of the Executive Director in the addendum on drug demand reduction[42] to his third biennial report on the world drug problem that countries need to improve their information base and evaluation capacity in order to develop better, more sound interventions,

Recognizing that the statistical, behavioural, criminological, sociological and clinical disciplines, among others, together with the evaluation of research and practice, all provide important information for policy makers in developing, in line with the international drug control treaties, policies for reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs,

Wishing to promote increased global attention to the development and application of knowledge in this field and to ensure that research informs the workforce of the future,

Having regard to the need to develop and maintain research networks, to promote collaboration in research and data collection and to disseminate findings, both within and between Member States,

Conscious of the existence of models of good practice in data collection and research collaboration in some Member States,

Acknowledging the efforts made to date, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to achieve greater international consistency in data collection,

Reiterating the importance of basing policies on best practices and relevant research and of the systematic evaluation of policies in relation to their output and outcome, as well as the need for evaluation models that take account of the needs in the area of drug policy in health, law enforcement, education and other prevention activities,

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[41] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[42] E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.1, para. 69 (b).

Concerned that best practices and relevant research should be made available, in an appropriate form, to those concerned, such as policy makers and those with responsibility for law enforcement and other service delivery, to foster innovation and help target such activities in accordance with the evidence,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to identify and promote, where appropriate, strategies for international cooperation in the development and dissemination of best practices and relevant research, including monitoring of drug trends;

2. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the transfer of knowledge across international borders by coordination and dissemination efforts;

3. *Requests* Member States to give attention to the development and growth of their research workforces, to collaborate in workforce development where practicable and to promote opportunities for communication of research findings between the various disciplines and vocations;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to consider the role of multidisciplinary research structures in countering illicit drugs, together with the need for sound multidisciplinary evaluation models, and to promote appropriate models of good practice throughout the world;

5. *Strongly urges* all Member States to consider adopting, implementing and evaluating, in line with the international drug control treaties, best practices and relevant research-based evidence for policy and workforce development and programme delivery at all levels, in partnership with civil society and academic and research institutions, where appropriate;

6. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community to improve the scope and quality of research and evaluation relating to law enforcement and supply reduction strategies, and encourages further development along those lines;

7. *Encourages* Governments and researchers to disseminate best practices and relevant research in meaningful ways in order to enhance community understanding of the issues, thereby promoting more informed community debate.

Resolution 48/9

Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[43] devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility, reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops by the year 2008,

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[43] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling also that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development stresses that alternative development constitutes an important component in a balanced approach to illicit crop eradication, generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options to illicit drug crop cultivation, and that the success of alternative development programmes depends on the long-term political and financial commitment of both the Governments of the affected countries and the international community,[44]

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/11 and 45/14,

Considering that alternative development should be regarded by the international community not only as a means of reducing illicit drug supply, but also as a means of consolidating sustainable development in those communities and territories affected by illicit crops and as a part of the strategy against poverty undertaken by States to fulfil the commitments of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[45]

Recognizing that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development and adversely affects political and social stability, thus requiring special policies and greater cooperation efforts,

Conscious of the higher social and economic costs incurred by producer countries and their neighbouring countries, generated in the majority of those countries by illicit drug production and also as a result of the resources that must be allocated to the fight against illicit drugs by the Governments of those countries, many of which are least developed countries or developing countries,

Noting with concern the high environmental costs and the often irreversible impact of illicit crops on ecosystems, including tropical zones in strategic areas, with high biological diversity and abundant forests,

Considering that alternative development contributes to the sustainable reduction of poverty and consequently to illicit drug crop cultivation and also to crisis prevention, conflict management and good governance,

Stressing the potential of alternative development strategies, including preventive alternative development, to promote and consolidate models of sustainable land use that counter the deterioration caused by excessive and unplanned exploitation of forests and other natural resources,

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[44] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[45] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Bearing in mind that the sustainable elimination of illicit drug crop cultivation and illicit drug production requires an integrated approach involving alternative development and interdiction and law enforcement measures, in compliance with human rights obligations, and that those measures must be well balanced, must be applied in the appropriate sequence and must be well coordinated with other development measures,

Emphasizing the importance of involving the private sector and civil society in alternative development programmes,

Bearing in mind that the participation of local communities in decision-making and in shaping local policy is essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of alternative development measures,

Recognizing the need to develop alternative development programmes within the framework of national policies and international strategies on the basis of an integrated approach that should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the judicial system, the rule of law and good governance,

Reaffirming the political commitment of Member States to enhance the efforts made so far to counter the world drug problem,

Welcoming the report concerning the results and the recommendations of the rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation of alternative development called for in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and international development organizations and institutions to take into consideration the negative impact of illicit drug crop cultivation on development efforts, social and political stability and the security situation and therefore to integrate drug issues into their work in relevant sectors in order to mainstream drug-related efforts and to improve the coordination of their work, thereby making alternative development a cross-cutting issue;

2. *Urges* Member States and international organizations, such as drug control agencies, development organizations and international financial institutions, to foster a strong political commitment to alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, and to provide greater support for them;

3. *Calls* for a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, so that they may include:

(a) Environmental conservation and the recuperation of degraded ecosystems, for example, innovative programmes in reforestation and agroforestry;

(b) Access to financial mechanisms and micro-credits;

(c) Access to land ownership;

(d) Capacity-building of local communities, institutions and authorities;

4. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003, to promote a favourable economic environment, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, and where appropriate, to provide greater access to their markets for

products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

5. *Reiterates* that, in formulating and implementing drug control strategies, Member States and United Nations entities should ensure that measures of law enforcement, interdiction, eradication and alternative development are applied in a coherent and balanced manner and in the appropriate sequence and that there is optimal coordination between the various institutions involved;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create a law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to strengthen their partnerships with the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national legislation, in order to support social and licit economic development in areas in which illicit drugs are produced, taking into account the role of the private sector and civil society in promoting social responsibility and in the production and marketing of products of alternative development programmes;

8. *Urges* Member States to review their policies and strategies in the light of the rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation of alternative development recently carried out on behalf of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime confirming the urgent need to improve knowledge management and capacity-building;

9. *Encourages* Member States to share and disseminate their experience with alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and with illicit crop eradication and to involve both the benefiting communities and academic and research institutions in that process, with a view to deepening the knowledge base;

10. *Urges* international financial institutions and other potential donors to consider providing financial assistance to States that are adopting and implementing measures to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to identify means to strengthen its capacity in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in order to provide leadership and technical guidance to States and relevant institutions, to play a major role in the analytical assessment of drug problems, to act as a coordinating body for activities related to drug control;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to devote part of a future session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to alternative development, to be held before 2008;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

Resolution 48/10
Strengthening international cooperation in drug demand reduction programmes

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[46] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States pledged their political, social, health and educational commitment to investing in demand reduction programmes, which should cover prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Stressing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999, emphasized the importance of the adoption of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[47] which introduced a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit drug supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility,

Aware of the increase in drug abuse in producer, transit and consumer countries, as a result of the increase in the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in particular in developing countries, which is reflected in the *World Drug Report 2004*,[48]

Alarmed that, despite successful action to prohibit illicit drug trafficking, an increase in illicit drug use in certain producer and transit countries has also been observed,

Emphasizing that the efforts made by developing countries to reduce illicit drug supply carry a proportionally higher price in political, economic and social terms,

Noting with concern that drug abuse affects the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular children, adolescents and young people,

Convinced that the topic of drug abuse prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts must receive more attention in international cooperation over the coming years,

Recognizing the importance of promoting participation by the community, local authorities, the private sector and civil society as a whole in the formulation of policies that will make it possible to adopt appropriate measures for illicit drug demand reduction,

1. *Encourages* the international community to support the Governments of developing countries, upon request, in publicizing and implementing the conclusions of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, with a view to preventing drug abuse and treating, rehabilitating and socially reintegrating drug users;

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[46] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[47] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[48] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.16.

2. *Encourages* Member States to disseminate and share their experience with drug demand reduction programmes that contribute to comprehensive prevention of illicit drug use;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their political will in the implementation of drug abuse prevention policies and strategies and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other diseases associated with drug abuse, with a view to achieving a significant and measurable reduction;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen and broaden its support for the efforts being made by the Governments of producer, transit and consumer countries to implement comprehensive drug abuse prevention programmes covering populations that are vulnerable or at risk, with emphasis on children and adolescents, in the contexts of education, the family and the community.

Resolution 48/11

Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment essential to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances constitute a problem that deserves the full attention of all States and the United Nations,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[49] in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[50]

Reaffirming the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32, 2003/35 and 2003/39 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (a), (b) and (c) and 10, and article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[51]

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[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[50] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Reaffirming the importance of the international initiatives Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism in the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the successes achieved by those three international initiatives in the fight against the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment, such as the identification and prevention of diversion attempts, the real-time exchange of information on trade and trafficking and, in the case of Project Prism, analyses and backtracking investigations and the agreement on the global use of a standardized database of material and equipment,

Recognizing that such activities can result in the development of live intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Noting that the international initiatives have resulted in the International Narcotics Control Board being given the additional functions of receiving and disseminating information on a real-time basis, analysing information in order to identify trends and possible cases involving the diversion or misuse of precursors and following up all reported seizures and cases involving diversions by facilitating investigation with the competent authorities of the countries concerned, as indicated in various resolutions, especially Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Stressing that the International Narcotics Control Board has a unique, central role in those international initiatives, as the coordinating body for their activities and as the clearing house for the international storage, sharing, analysis and dissemination of information, and that its work is therefore a key factor in the results and success of the initiatives,

Noting that the efforts referred to above are in accordance with the obligations under the 1988 Convention and in furtherance of its aims, that they should therefore be regarded as a central function of the United Nations bodies for drug control, as indicated in, for example, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking", but concerned that, in that connection, without sufficient resources, the International Narcotics Control Board is unlikely to be able to carry out its key functions under the above-mentioned international initiatives,

Having taken note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[52] in particular the addendum on control of precursors,[53] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/162,

1. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to enact the necessary legislation to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[54] with the

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[52] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

[53] E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.

[54] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

assistance and legal advice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request;

2. *Stresses* the need for States to continue with the development of the "know-your-client" principle, referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 and General Assembly resolution 59/162, and to be committed to strengthening and monitoring the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through efficient sharing of information;

3. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives;

4. *Calls upon* all States to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity, and to communicate, where possible, the details of those seizures and backtracking investigations on a real-time basis to the International Narcotics Control Board and to the States concerned, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/12;

5. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to play its key role in the above-mentioned international initiatives and especially to follow up seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors by facilitating investigation by the competent authorities of the countries concerned, to conduct a risk assessment or evaluation of seizures and cases involving attempted diversions and to incorporate the findings in its annual *Report on Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*;

6. *Encourages* Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention and taking account of the findings by the competent national authorities, to assess and, where necessary, address the use of substitute precursor chemicals by trafficking networks;

7. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the relevant industries, to continue to strengthen cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in activities involving precursors, including by considering the possibility of establishing a code of conduct and best practices;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to take careful note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,[55] in particular its addendum on the control of precursors[56] and the conclusions and recommendations contained in that addendum, so that the required implementation measures and actions may be taken;

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[55] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

[56] E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 48/12
Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[57] in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[58] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and in which it is stated that demand reduction activities should cover all areas of demand reduction, from discouraging initial use to reducing negative health and social consequences of drug abuse for the individual and the society as a whole, and that HIV/AIDS constitute one of the serious potential harms of drug abuse,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[59] in particular, its article 25,

Recalling its resolutions 46/2, on strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, and 47/2, on prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users,

Noting the gaps that exist in many communities in the provision of substance abuse treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Recognizing that drug users living with HIV/AIDS require treatment, health care and social services in dealing with their condition,

Recognizing also that many States require expertise and other support to strengthen the capacity of local communities to provide treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, consistent with the international drug control treaties,

Aware that, in many communities, both drug abuse and HIV/AIDS are highly stigmatized and the persons affected are consequently denied access to help and support,

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[57] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[58] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[59] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Concerned that risk-taking behaviour, including injecting drug use and sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, is a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Reaffirming that an effective response to the issues raised by drug consumption demands a comprehensive approach,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and organizations with expertise in building community capacity to provide, as needed and as appropriate, treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to strengthen advocacy programmes aimed at curbing prejudice against and stigmatization of those living with HIV/AIDS, in the context of drug abuse;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so:

(a) To consider incorporating substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies in order to reduce both the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and drug abuse;

(b) To encourage linkages between national HIV/AIDS strategies and national drug control strategies to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse;

4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug users in need of HIV/AIDS care and support;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to continue to incorporate drug abuse prevention and treatment measures in relation to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases into their various socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women and child welfare;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other entities involved in demand reduction and public awareness campaigns aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse prevention, to design and implement their programmes in a sustainable manner;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and consistent with the international drug control treaties, to continue its work, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United Nations entities, to facilitate the collection, collation and dissemination of information on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, including identifying successful community capacity-building and successful practices in reducing prejudice against and stigmatization of those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, in the context of drug use, and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 48/13
Outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime containing the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[60]

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[61]

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007, totalling 194,643,000 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

Item	*United States dollars*
Programme	
Core programme	15 994 000
Technical cooperation programme	131 714 000
Programme support	
Field offices	19 813 000
Headquarters	9 873 000
Management and administration	12 649 000
Agencies	4 600 000
Total	**194 643 000**

2. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for 2006-2007 by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

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[60] E/CN.7/2005/8.

[61] E/CN.7/2005/9.

Chapter II

Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

5. At its 1251st and 1252nd meetings, on 8 March 2005, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

> "3. Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation:
>
> "(a) Community capacity-building;
>
> "(b) Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention."

6. The thematic debate on item 3 (b) was led by the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, who made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Netherlands, France, Germany, the United States of America, Croatia, Sweden, Spain, Malaysia, Japan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Australia, Norway, Italy, China, Switzerland, India, Turkey and Pakistan. A statement was also made by the observer for Luxembourg on behalf of the members of the European Union. Statements were also made by the observers for Finland, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Canada, Slovenia, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Portugal, Bolivia and Viet Nam. The observers for the World Health Organization, the Council of Europe and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also made statements. The observers for the European AIDS Treatment Group and the Transnational Radical Party also made statements.

7. The thematic debate on item 3 (a) was led by the Chairman of the Commission. Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Chile, Norway, Argentina, Hungary, Brazil, Malaysia, Cuba, the United States, Turkey, Peru, China, Nigeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sweden, Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Guatemala. A statement was also made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union). Statements were also made by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Latvia (on behalf of the European Union) and Slovenia. The observer for the European Commission also made a statement.

Deliberations

1. Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention

8. The thematic debate focused on risk-taking behaviours resulting from illicit drug use associated with the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, the effective strategies to reduce those risk-taking behaviours, and the successful practices and resources used to deal with the problem.

9. The vast majority of speakers acknowledged the role of drug abuse, especially injecting drug use, as a major factor contributing to the HIV epidemic, including in some member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States and in many

countries in South and South-East Asia. The majority of speakers indicated that the problem of HIV/AIDS as it related to drug abuse was a serious issue in their countries. In many cases, use of contaminated drug injecting equipment was the main route of transmission of HIV, as well as hepatitis. Some representatives mentioned non-injecting drug use and related risky sexual behaviour as crucial factors in the spread of the HIV epidemic.

10. The majority of the speakers reported that, in their countries, tangible success had been achieved in reducing HIV prevalence among drug abusers and in stabilizing or even reducing HIV transmission to the non-drug-using population by following a comprehensive approach to the problem and carrying out programmes involving various types of intervention, such as preventing drug abuse (especially among young people), offering effective treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers and reducing the negative consequences of drug abuse through the provision of key services. Those services included needle exchange programmes (also involving the disposal of contaminated injection equipment), substitution maintenance treatment, voluntary HIV testing and counselling, outreach programmes, prevention of and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and vaccinations for hepatitis. Most speakers expressed the need to develop and implement the types of intervention that would be appropriate in the countries concerned, taking into account the various legal, social and cultural norms. Several speakers emphasized that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) should provide assistance in that area to Member States, upon request. Other speakers expressed reservations regarding those activities which, instead of putting an end to drug abuse, might be perceived as facilitating or encouraging it.

11. Speakers confirmed that whatever was being done to reduce HIV/AIDS should be in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and should in no way be perceived as making drug abuse an acceptable behaviour.

12. Other speakers indicated that priority should be given to providing treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers, as those activities were aimed at enabling such persons to refrain from abusing drugs.

13. While many speakers reported on the positive results of such activities, concern was expressed about the lack of specific services to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in many countries in Asia and Eastern Europe, where injecting drug use had been increasing and HIV prevalence among injecting drug users was very high. It was indicated that, in general, those services were not sufficiently available to meet the demand and that more should be done in that area. It was mentioned that drug abusers who were HIV-positive needed to have access to antiretroviral treatment.

14. Many speakers mentioned the need to target at-risk and vulnerable populations. People in prisons were considered to be at high risk of HIV infection and it was considered important to increase HIV and drug abuse prevention and treatment services in that environment, including access to health-care services comparable with those available to the general population. Treatment alternatives to imprisonment for persons arrested for offences involving drug possession were also mentioned as an effective approach to reducing the risk of HIV infection and continued drug abuse.

15. While several speakers reported significant success in reducing HIV prevalence among injecting drug users in their countries, serious concern was expressed regarding the high prevalence rates of hepatitis among injecting drug users.

16. In closing, the discussion leader, noting the considerable increase during the past two years in the attention given to the issue of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, identified five salient points made during the discussion:

(a) All speakers expressed concern about the HIV/AIDS situation, in particular in relation to injecting drug use. That concern was expressed by representatives of countries with high HIV prevalence rates as well as those with low rates;

(b) The discussion showed that an impressive and diverse range of activities were being implemented, resulting in real successes. Many speakers indicated that there was a decline in the HIV infection rate following the implementation of specific activities in their countries;

(c) Clearly no consensus had emerged on what was the best approach, although the overwhelming majority of speakers described the approach followed in their countries as comprehensive; every Government was concerned about how to reduce drug abuse and not only HIV/AIDS infection;

(d) Concern was expressed that prison populations were a vulnerable group that required special kinds of intervention;

(e) Injecting drug users living with HIV/AIDS needed to be included in programmes providing access to antiretroviral treatment.

2. Community capacity-building

17. There was clear consensus on how community capacity-building was an essential component of effective drug policy. Representatives reported that a wide range of drug control activities were being implemented in their countries, in particular, demand reduction activities at the community level. However, some stressed that, in order to succeed, community-based action needed to be supported and nurtured by appropriate government policies.

18. Speakers also stated that community-based action must genuinely respond to local needs. Therefore, such action should be based on an assessment of the local situation, in terms of substance abuse, risk and protective factors and available resources. Action should also be supported by data collection systems working regularly at the national level and providing up-to-date information on drug abuse trends. Action at the community level could also be used effectively to contribute to the national data collection process.

19. Community-based action should be supported by mechanisms to ensure its sustainability by making resources available. That could be achieved in part through the active support and participation of the national and local authorities. Strong political support at the municipal level and strong links with all sectors, including the private sector, were also mentioned as important factors for success. It was noted, however, that such links and support sometimes required a long time to be established and that resources generally tended to be less than adequate.

20. One challenge that was mentioned by many was ensuring the quality of community-based activity. In particular, the provision of training and advice by experts was frequently cited as a factor contributing to successful action. Speakers also noted the importance of creating networks among communities at the national, regional and international levels to help communities to support each other and learn from each other.

21. One particular challenge with regard to the quality of action at the community level was ensuring that it was evidence-based. It was noted, however, that evidence was sometimes not available, especially since many approaches had been tested in circumstances different from those in which they were applied. The importance of monitoring and evaluation, as well as supporting communities in that important task, was stressed repeatedly.

22. At the end of the thematic debate on sub-theme (a), the Chairman of the Commission summarized the salient points as follows:

(a) Community capacity-building in various kinds of drug control activities was critical for successful national drug policies;

(b) Community capacity-building should involve all sectors of the community;

(c) Communities should network at the national, regional and international levels, with a view to drawing on best practices and sharing experience;

(d) Lack of information about drug abuse trends and good practices and lack of expertise at the local level were the most important challenges to effective community capacity-building;

(e) Governments could and should support community capacity-building through the development and dissemination of information on drug abuse trends and on best practices;

(f) Governments could and should support community capacity-building by providing training and encouraging the formation of networks at various levels;

(g) Political commitment at the local and national levels was critical to the success of efforts at community capacity-building.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

23. At its 1253rd and 1254th meetings, on 9 March, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session".

24. For its consideration of item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2005/2);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: drug demand reduction (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.2);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.3);

(e) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.4);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: control of precursors (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5);

(g) Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.6).

25. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC introduced the agenda item. A statement was made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the representatives of Cuba, Algeria, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, South Africa, Japan, Myanmar, Spain, Indonesia, China, Thailand, Guatemala, India, Jamaica and Croatia. Statements were also made by the observers for Morocco, Yemen, Jordan and the Republic of Korea.

A. Deliberations

26. During the discussion on agenda item 4, numerous representatives expressed appreciation to and commended UNODC for the work done in preparing the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6). In that connection, it was noted that the biennial assessment of the Executive Director did not include an assessment of the new commitments identified in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission (A/58/124, sect. II.A). In particular, reference was made to the commitment relating to the financing of terrorism from drug trafficking. In that connection, UNODC was invited to report on the progress made in meeting that commitment in future reports. Several representatives expressed concern at the poor rate of response to the third biennial reports questionnaire and at the lateness of many of the replies to the questionnaire. Member States were encouraged to make greater efforts to fulfil their reporting obligations, to report fully on all measures agreed at the twentieth special session (in order to allow a thorough assessment of progress in the future) and to comply with the deadlines established. It was noted that such improved reporting would result in a better understanding and a more thorough assessment of the global efforts to implement the action plans and measures adopted at the special session to combat the world drug problem. The Secretariat was requested to analyse the reasons for the poor response rate.

27. Many representatives emphasized that the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex), reinforced in 2003 by the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, had set a horizon as well as specific objectives for their national, regional and international efforts to address the drug problem. Many representatives also reiterated their Governments' commitment to the implementation of the international drug control treaties, which constituted the global legal framework of drug control activities. A number of representatives emphasized that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 58/4, annex), adopted in 2000 and 2003, respectively, were essential legal instruments for combating organized crime. Noting the strong links between drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime, including money-laundering and corruption, they emphasized the need for States wanting to equip themselves in the fight against drug trafficking to promptly become parties to and implement the international conventions on crime.

28. Several representatives welcomed the fact that the third biennial report of the Executive Director indicated that considerable progress continued to be made by Member States towards meeting the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. It was also noted that the report also drew attention to areas requiring further efforts by the international community. In particular, attention was drawn to the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including by mutual legal assistance and exchange of information; prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes; reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug use; capacity-building; programme coordination;

monitoring and evaluation; raising awareness of the problems associated with amphetamine-type stimulants and preventing experimentation by young people; and precursor control. The momentum of the special session was to be maintained over the next three years and Member States were invited to build on the progress that had already been made and to strengthen efforts in those areas requiring further attention. Reference was also made to the fact that the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session still remained valid. It was noted that the international community should be innovative in its action to follow up the twentieth special session, in order to be able to deal with new developments, such as the challenges faced by countries suffering from the transit of illicit drugs through their territory.

29. Many representatives reported that their Governments had adopted, updated or made progress in the implementation of national drug control strategies or action plans, stressing that such instruments were essential to ensuring the planning and coordination of drug control activities, organizing action involving health, education, law enforcement and other relevant authorities and promoting a balanced multidisciplinary approach. They also stressed the need to respect fully the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the relevant United Nations conventions while developing and implementing national drug control strategies and action plans. The observer for Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Union, made reference to the European Union Drugs Strategy (2005-2012) and emphasized its role as a tool for strengthening cooperation and the coordination of drug control policies in Europe.

30. A number of representatives indicated that national legislation on the prevention and reduction of the abuse of and trafficking in illicit drugs had recently been updated to increase the effectiveness of the national legal framework. Several representatives reported on the preparation or adoption of new legislation against money-laundering, in line with the international requirements and standards in that area, such as the revised recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and the relevant United Nations conventions, which would enable them to identify, trace and ultimately seize and confiscate proceeds of crime more efficiently. Some speakers stressed the critical role played by financial intelligence units in the analysis of suspicious financial transactions and reported on the establishment or functioning of financial intelligence units in their countries. A number of representatives reported on precursor control efforts in their countries, indicating that the need to strengthen national legislation on precursor control had been identified and was being addressed.

31. Many representatives reported in detail on their Governments' efforts and achievements in reducing the impact of drug abuse and trafficking. They described their interdiction activities, the strengthening of their interdiction detection capacities and trends in seizures of illicit drug consignments and in arrests and sentencing of drug traffickers.

32. Attention was drawn to the situation of transit countries, which, though they were not producing illicit drugs and were not targeted as countries of destination, were concerned about increasing levels of drug abuse. Several representatives of countries neighbouring Afghanistan emphasized that sustained international assistance was essential to efforts to deal with the drug problem in Afghanistan. It was noted that the countries neighbouring Afghanistan were being inundated by

illicit drug consignments from Afghanistan passing through their territory. Assistance should be directed at building capacity to improve border control and at training Afghan drug control officers. Some representatives referred to the assistance that their Governments had provided to Afghanistan in that regard and appealed to other Governments to increase their cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in that area.

33. Representatives voiced their concern over the challenges and threats posed by the phenomenon of globalization, and its exploitation by criminal groups, and by the links between drug trafficking, terrorism and national and transnational organized crime. Several speakers, noting that no country on its own could successfully fight the drug problem and drug-related crime, stressed the need to strengthen and make international cooperation more effective, in particular among judicial and law enforcement authorities. Some speakers recalled the success achieved by cooperating with other countries, through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements, in particular in the areas of mutual legal assistance, extradition, cooperation among law enforcement agencies, exchange of information, sharing of experience and controlled delivery. Reference was made to existing mechanisms for fostering international cooperation, such as the mechanism for issuing the European arrest warrant, established pursuant to a framework decision of the Council of the European Union. Several speakers praised the work and support provided by UNODC to assist countries in countering the drug problem. Speakers reaffirmed that international cooperation and the principle of shared responsibility were critical to efforts by States to fulfil the commitments they had undertaken at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

34. A number of representatives reported on activities and significant achievements achieved as a result of international cooperation in the eradication of illicit opium poppy cultivation and in curbing illicit opium production in their countries. Referring to the positive results of annual surveys, those representatives expressed their gratitude to UNODC and to donor countries for supporting opium poppy surveys, training national authorities in monitoring systems and promoting alternative development and the creation of alternative livelihoods. It was emphasized that the sustainability of such eradication efforts should be ensured and that particular efforts were needed to alleviate the poverty of former opium poppy growers, in particular during the transitional period, after they had given up opium poppy cultivation. UNODC was commended for the signature of a joint agreement and programme of work with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the area of alternative development. A number of representatives reported on efforts to eradicate cannabis cultivation in their countries. Some indicated that those efforts were at the stage of studying cannabis cultivation and its socio-economic impact and of assessing alternative development programmes and appealed for assistance from the international community in support of their efforts.

35. When reporting on the trends in drug abuse in their countries, a number of representatives stressed that synthetic drugs such as amphetamine-type stimulants constituted an increasing threat and that more efforts should be focused on both the supply of and the demand for such drugs, including preventive measures specifically targeting youth.

36. Representatives also delineated the approach of their Governments to the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. A

number of representatives indicated that their Governments had put in place drug demand reduction strategies and were focusing on the area of demand reduction, including the strengthening of social and health approaches to the drug problem.

B. Action taken by the Commission

37. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Application of research in practice" (E/CN.7/2005/L.20/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United Arab Emirates. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/8.)

Chapter IV

Drug demand reduction

A. Structure of the debate

38. At its 1254th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Drug demand reduction:
>
> "(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
>
> "(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse."

39. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2005/3);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict (E/CN.7/2005/10).

40. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC introduced the agenda item and an audio-visual presentation was made by a representative of the Secretariat. A statement was made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the members of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Brazil, the United States, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico and the United Arab Emirates. A statement was also made by the observer for the Republic of Korea.

B. Deliberations

41. The Secretariat presented an analysis of the progress made by Member States in relation to activities included in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex), as well as an overview of the world drug abuse situation, with particular reference to treatment demand data.

42. Representatives expressed appreciation for the documentation provided by the Secretariat. Most representatives recognized the importance of demand reduction activities and policies. They described a wide and diverse range of integrated and balanced activities in line with the guiding principles of drug demand reduction. One speaker referred to recent changes in his country's legislation to facilitate the treatment of addicts.

43. Some concern at the world drug abuse situation was expressed, in particular in relation to the continuous increase in production and use of amphetamine-type stimulants, but some positive signs were also noted. Concern was also expressed at the increased use of cannabis.

44. Most representatives underscored the importance of intensified efforts in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. They mentioned the need to improve access to and the effectiveness of prevention programmes, as well as to raise awareness about the risks involved in abusing psychoactive substances.

45. It was considered important to provide a continuum of treatment services. It was noted that the well-established link and coordination between clinical setting, outpatient treatment services and low-threshold services contributed to reaching more patients.

46. An initiative to increase access to recovery through services such as relapse prevention, peer-to-peer support, literacy programmes, employment referral, housing advocacy, psychiatric consultation and medication-assisted therapy was presented.

47. There was also recognition of the importance of reducing the negative health and social consequences of injecting drug use, including HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases. In that context, some representatives noted the work done by UNODC as chairman of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

48. Some representatives were of the opinion that successful experiences required the mobilization of civil society and local communities. Examples were given of consultation with civil society in the development of national drug policies and the mobilization of local communities, non-governmental organizations and other volunteer organizations in the dissemination of prevention messages.

49. A number of representatives recognized the importance of assessing the national situation, monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of the efforts made to reduce demand for drugs.

C. Action taken by the Commission

50. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use" (E/CN.7/2005/L.16/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/4.)

51. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Women and substance use" (E/CN.7/2005/L.18/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Jamaica, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea,

South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/6.)

52. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse" (E/CN.7/2005/L.19/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Jordan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), New Zealand, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Boliviarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/7.)

53. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in drug demand reduction programmes" (E/CN.7/2005/L.28), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Burkina Faso, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/10.)

54. At the same meeting on 11 March 2005, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems" (E/CN.7/2005/L.30), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Malaysia, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/12.)

Chapter V

Illicit drug traffic and supply

55. At its 1255th and 1256th meetings, on 10 March, the Commission considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

> "Illicit drug traffic and supply:
>
> "(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
>
> "(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
>
> > "(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
> >
> > "(ii) Countering money-laundering;
> >
> > "(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development."

56. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2005/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2005/5 and Add.1).

57. An introductory statement was made by the Director of Operations and Deputy Director of UNODC and a representative of the Secretariat made an audio-visual presentation on current trends in global illicit drug trafficking and the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Statements were made by the observer for Bolivia, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, and by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the representatives of Croatia, Turkey, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Spain, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway, Indonesia, Peru, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States. Statements were also made by the observers for the Republic of Korea, Iraq, Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia. The observer for the Transnational Radical Party also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

1. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

58. Representatives expressed appreciation for the reports submitted to the Commission and for the work undertaken by UNODC in the assessments and special reports on illicit drug production, manufacture and trafficking. Support was also expressed for the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, as they contributed to the development of strategies against illicit drug trafficking and the strengthening of contacts and cooperation within regions.

59. A number of speakers emphasized that, to be truly effective in countering illicit drug trafficking, there must be good cooperation between law enforcement agencies, at the national and international levels. Several speakers referred to the development of formal cooperation agreements between their law enforcement agencies, joint training initiatives and efforts to harmonize their domestic drug law enforcement activities. Examples of operational cooperation were provided where large consignments of illicit drugs—heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants—had been recovered in international operations involving law enforcement agencies from different States and regions. An illustration of international cooperation in maritime capacity-building was also provided. Following on from the need for operational cooperation was the call for collection and exchange of drug seizure data and other related data as a necessary tool in assessing the real dimensions of the world drug situation and achieving a better understanding of the latest trends in illicit drug production and trafficking. Significant interceptions of illicit drugs were being made and reported by States that, until recently, had considered themselves to be primarily used as transit points for consignments bound for larger consumer markets. The Commission noted the increased cooperation and partnership at the international level, citing as an example the recent memorandum of understanding signed by UNODC and the European Commission as an expression of their joint commitment to increase mutual cooperation in efforts to prevent and combat illicit drug production and trafficking.

60. The importance of the use of controlled delivery as an investigative tool to counter drug trafficking and dismantle criminal organizations was emphasized. A number of representatives mentioned the changes their countries had made to their national legislation so as to enable and facilitate the undertaking of controlled deliveries. In that area of work, the assistance provided to many controlled delivery operations by the drug liaison officers posted in other States was acknowledged. A number of speakers supported the policy of posting law enforcement liaison officers to neighbouring States and regions to facilitate operational cooperation. There was a call for States to strengthen their cross-border investigation efforts, in particular with their neighbours, so as to better support the technique. It was noted that trafficking organizations were spending more money on developing more sophisticated methods to be used to conceal their illegal consignments from law enforcement authorities. UNODC was encouraged to convene an international working group to review the current state of practices involving controlled delivery.

61. A number of speakers noted the progress their countries had made in introducing and implementing national drug strategies that brought together a number of different government agencies (such as health, drug control, customs, education and the interior) with an interest in combating illicit trafficking, organized crime and the effects of drug abuse. That multidisciplinary approach was proving effective, providing better focus for government resources and expanding the options for their application. The observer for Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Union, referred to the recent adoption of the European Union Drugs Strategy (2005-2012), which set clear objectives for the coming years.

62. Serious concern was expressed at the increased extent of attempted diversion of and trafficking in precursors. There was strong commitment to enhance international precursor control through support for the international initiatives Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism. Representatives referred to the changes made to their national legislation in order to apply effective administrative controls over the production, sale and movement of internationally controlled precursor chemicals. Speakers also mentioned initiatives in capacity-building for front-line law enforcement agencies engaged in border control and the identification and dismantling of clandestine drug manufacturing laboratories.

2. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

(a) *Measures to promote judicial cooperation*

63. Several representatives stressed the importance of judicial cooperation in the fight against trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and reiterated their commitment to implement the goals set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Many speakers also outlined the legal framework for judicial cooperation in their countries, as well as recent simplification or strengthening of legislation or procedures relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance and the fight against drug trafficking by sea. Many States had entered into multilateral and bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding in those areas. Training activities for the judiciary and other relevant personnel, organized jointly with UNODC, were welcomed. Reference was also made to the setting up of a secure website for competent authorities designated under articles 6, 7 and 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[62] the preparation by UNODC of a practical guide for competent national authorities under article 17 of the 1988 Convention and the development of an e-mail network intelligence-sharing system.

64. One representative explained that the Council of the European Union framework decision on drug trafficking had laid down minimum penal provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of drug trafficking and provided a common European Union definition of drug trafficking punishable in all European Union member States.

65. Representatives also presented statistics and information on requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance formulated or received, in addition to describing measures adopted on the transfer of proceedings and the protection of

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[62] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

witnesses. It was noted that liaison officers had been used to increase cooperation with other States.

66. In the area of illicit trafficking by sea, representatives welcomed the conclusion of regional and bilateral agreements in the field of maritime cooperation and supported their swift implementation. Several representatives welcomed the implementation of projects by UNODC in the area of illicit trafficking by sea. One representative presented information about a regional seminar on illicit trafficking by sea that had been held in Japan in 2004, pursuant to Commission resolution 46/3. The seminar, which had been organized to enhance international cooperation in the field of intelligence exchange and practical operations targeting illicit drug smuggling by sea and to increase interdiction capacity at sea in the Asian region, brought together maritime police and relevant drug law enforcement authorities from 26 Asian countries and representatives of UNODC and the United States.

(b) Countering money-laundering

67. Several representatives emphasized the importance of having increased cooperation to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It was noted that many bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation to counter money-laundering had already been signed. It was emphasized that there was a need for close cooperation between UNODC and other entities involved in the area, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and related regional bodies, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Union.

68. Some representatives provided information on new legislation against money-laundering that had been introduced in their countries, including measures that expanded the scope of predicate offences. It was noted that money-laundering was a criminal offence in most countries and that several countries had introduced preventive systems, including the establishment of financial intelligence units, and that financial institutions were obliged to send suspicious transaction reports to the financial intelligence units for analysis. In some countries, financial intelligence units could also take preventive measures and conduct investigations.

69. Some representatives noted that training centres had been set up, to provide a wide range of training in the areas of combating terrorism, drug trafficking and money-laundering. The close connection between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism was stressed.

70. One representative was in favour of considering the negotiation of a comprehensive international instrument against money-laundering. Another underlined the importance of the work of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering in supporting activities to combat money-laundering, in particular through its mentoring programme. It was also noted that the Global Programme should complement activities in other forums and must neither conflict with them nor drain resources from them. Information was also provided on the confiscation of assets and proceeds of crime and the sharing of such proceeds.

(c) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development

71. Several speakers noted the valuable contribution made by UNODC to enhancing knowledge of the world situation with regard to illicit drug production.

Reference was made to the annual surveys conducted by UNODC of opium poppy and coca bush cultivation. It was noted that UNODC statistics and analyses had contributed to a better understanding of the latest trends in illicit drug production and trafficking.

72. Speakers acknowledged that alternative development programmes had been successful in some regions and stressed the need for those programmes to be strengthened and extended to other areas affected by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, pursuant to the various United Nations resolutions on illicit crop reduction and alternative development. A number of speakers referred to the need to implement alternative development plans to address illicit cannabis cultivation.

73. Several speakers referred to the sustained reduction of the illicit cultivation of coca bush and opium poppy in the Andean subregion and in South-East Asia. It was noted that, in the Andean countries, alternative development had not kept pace with the sustained decline in coca bush cultivation due to insufficient financial resources. It was also noted that there was a need to further develop alternative development products and to improve institutional, legal and economic structures. Reference was also made to the need to improve market access for alternative development products, in order to reduce and alleviate poverty in rural areas. Alternative development had a vital role to play in avoiding a reversal of the positive trends in the Andean countries, and international cooperation in that context was welcomed.

74. Some speakers expressed concern about the increased level of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. Several representatives expressed support for the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, UNODC and the international community aimed at the elimination of illicit opium poppy cultivation and the promotion of sustainable alternative livelihoods in Afghanistan. It was noted that it was important to increase efforts in well-targeted alternative development activities and that it was crucial for donors and agencies to work together with the Government of Afghanistan. Some commented that there was a need for an approach in which measures, including the controlled eradication of opium poppy fields and the creation of alternative livelihoods, as well as law enforcement and information activities, would be applied in the appropriate sequence. Mainstreaming drug control objectives into development programmes was crucial.

75. Speakers expressed their concern that the reduction of funds from development agencies for alternative development activities might affect the capacity of UNODC to support alternative development programmes. A call was made for the members of the international community to increase their contributions in support of alternative development, including preventive alternative development. In connection with illicit cannabis cultivation, the hope was expressed that UNODC would be able to contribute to efforts to reduce cannabis production. Reference was made to links to drug trafficking and other types of crime, such as financing of terrorism, trafficking in arms and illegal migration, which threatened the political stability and security of both developing and developed countries.

76. Concern was expressed that in some cases farmers might continue to cultivate illicit drug crops while receiving alternative development assistance. It was noted that alternative development would be appropriate if there was a clear threat of overflow of cultivation from other major areas affected by illicit crop cultivation.

B. Action taken by the Commission

77. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan" (E/CN.7/2005/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Norway, Russian Federation, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A.) After the approval of the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico stated that her Government agreed with the general content of the draft resolution and firmly supported the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to confront the grave drug problem in that country. However, her Government was concerned that the draft resolution was to be considered by the General Assembly for adoption and would have preferred it to be considered by the Economic and Social Council for adoption. She recalled that the Assembly had adopted resolutions 59/112 A-B of 8 December 2004 concerning the situation in Afghanistan, including the drug problem in that country, and her Government did not consider it advisable that the Assembly should adopt two types of resolution on Afghanistan, one on the general situation and another specifically concerning the fight against drugs in that country. Her Government considered that it was important to maintain a comprehensive approach and the principle of shared responsibility in order to confront the world drug problem in an effective manner. Furthermore, she stated that the adoption each year by the Assembly of a single resolution, on international cooperation against the world drug problem, was fundamental to avoiding fragmentation and weakening of the treatment of a subject that was of the utmost importance to the international community. Her Government considered the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to be the forum par excellence for discussion on such matters and was concerned that the transmission by the Commission through the Council for adoption by the Assembly of a draft resolution concerning a specific subject or country could foster individualization of the treatment of that matter and could lead to questioning of the importance of the Commission, limiting it to certain types of resolution.

78. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2005/L.26), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zambia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution III.)

79. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe" (E/CN.7/2005/L.31), sponsored

by Croatia, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution IV.)

80. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime" (E/CN.7/2005/L.17), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/5.)

81. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue" (E/CN.7/2005/L.27/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/9.)

Chapter VI

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

82. At its 1249th meeting, on 7 March, the Commission considered agenda item 7 (b), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: International Narcotics Control Board". For its consideration of item 7 (b), the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 (E/INCB/2004/1);

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2004/4).

83. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, India, Indonesia, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United States, Thailand, Germany, Australia and China. Statements were also made by the observers for Canada, Azerbaijan and the Republic of Korea. A statement was also made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the observers for Denmark and the Republic of Moldova (on behalf of the members of the GUUAM (Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)). The observers for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and for the European Commission also made statements.

A. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004

84. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2004.[63] Referring to the first chapter of the report, dealing with the integration of supply and demand reduction strategies, he called on Governments to develop and implement integrated strategies, combining components of supply reduction and demand reduction in multidisciplinary programmes. Noting that the overall drug control situation in Afghanistan had seriously deteriorated over the past year, the President called on the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its obligations under the international drug control treaties and ensure that its people were protected from the scourge of illicit drugs. The

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[63] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

Commission was informed of the outcome of a study on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials; the study had been carried out by the Board pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/20 of 24 July 2002. The study found that both raw material production systems (opium and opium straw) had inherent potential for diversion and abuse. The President underlined the Board's concern at the misuse of the Internet by illicit drug traffickers, pointing out that several billion doses of medicine containing internationally controlled substances were illicitly sold over the Internet every year.

85. Appreciation was expressed to the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 2004. It was noted that the supply of and demand for illicit drugs were inextricably linked components of a single phenomenon. The mutual interdependence between those two elements therefore necessitated a balanced and integrated approach, aimed at reducing both supply and demand. While measures to curtail the supply of illicit drugs might be effective in the short term, in the long term the drug problem could only be addressed effectively by reducing the demand for such drugs. Governments were requested to give full attention to the views and recommendations of the Board. The representative of Indonesia, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, called on the Secretariat to allocate more resources to the Board.

86. The Commission welcomed the continued efforts by the International Narcotics Control Board to promote the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.[64] The Board was commended for arranging informal meetings with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials. Concern was expressed at the fact that some States used seized material for the licit manufacture of pharmaceuticals, despite several Economic and Social Council resolutions cautioning against that practice. Proliferation of the sources of opiate raw materials had the potential to disturb the delicate balance between supply of and demand for opiate raw materials. Reference was made to Council resolution 2004/43 of 21 July 2004, in which it urged all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining such a balance.

87. The importance of adherence to and full implementation of the provisions of the international drug control treaties, the foundation of the international drug control system, was stressed. States that had not yet become parties to one or more of those treaties were urged to adhere to them as soon as possible. The International Narcotics Control Board and UNODC were requested to provide assistance to States whose national systems for controlling drugs and substances used in illicit drug manufacture were in need of improvement. Governments should fulfil their reporting requirements and submit information to the Board in a timely manner. The representative of Switzerland informed the Commission that the 1988 Convention had been submitted to the Parliament in his country for its approval in view of ratification by the Swiss Government.

88. The Commission noted with deep concern the overall drug control situation, in particular the increase in the illicit cultivation and production of, and trafficking in, opiates in Afghanistan. It was agreed that adequate support should be provided to

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[64] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

that State; in addition, support should be provided to assist its neighbouring States and transit States in their fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan.

89. The Commission expressed concern at the increasing number of Internet sites that were illicitly selling pharmaceuticals containing internationally controlled substances. The Board was commended for organizing expert group meetings on ways to address that problem. Governments were urged to intensify their cooperation with each other in that area, as such cooperation could facilitate the investigation and subsequent prosecution of such cases.

90. Several representatives informed the Commission of a number of notable developments and achievements in addressing the issue of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Representatives also reported on their national strategies to reduce illicit drug supply and demand. Large quantities of illicit drugs had been seized and important measures had been implemented to prevent money-laundering, further judicial cooperation and improve drug control.

91. Several Governments informed the Commission of the results of missions of the International Narcotics Control Board and action taken to implement the recommendations of the Board. Country missions undertaken by the Board were welcomed as a valuable opportunity for the exchange of information, ideas and views on matters of mutual importance.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

92. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the 2004 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.[65] The Commission commended the Board on the report, noting that the report provided a comprehensive overview of the current status of precursor control worldwide. The report also provided an analysis of trends in seizures, illicit trafficking and diversions involving precursors, thereby assisting Governments in their efforts to prevent the diversion of those substances for use in illicit drug manufacture.

93. The Commission emphasized the importance of universal adherence to the 1988 Convention and of taking action at the regional and international levels to implement more effectively article 12 of that convention, including the timely provision of information to the Board every year. The information provided by Governments on seizures enabled the Board to prepare an analysis of recent trends in illicit trafficking in and the diversion of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture, while the analysis of data on licit trade was an essential tool for use in the identification of suspicious transactions and possible diversions involving such precursors.

94. To supplement the information presented in the report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, a number of representatives provided the Commission with updated information on legislation and control measures that were either in place or planned to enable their Governments to tackle trafficking in

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[65] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.6.

precursors more effectively. Several representatives also reported on regional initiatives and bilateral agreements in the areas of law enforcement, capacity-building and training, and monitoring of precursors and substitute precursor chemicals currently not under international control, as well as information exchange.

95. The Commission noted the recent successes achieved by Project Prism in addressing the diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Board was commended for its efforts as the international focal point for the exchange of information under the Project. The Commission noted that, because of the flexible approach used in Project Prism, it had been possible to deal with threats posed by precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants that varied significantly from region to region. Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine continued to be cited as a source of the precursors used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine in certain regions and Project Prism provided a means to address the diversion of such precursors.

96. With regard to Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, the international initiatives for tracking shipments of potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, the Commission noted that the monitoring of international trade in those substances, as a result of participating countries providing and responding to pre-export notifications, had continued to function well. It called upon Governments to continue to provide the necessary support to those initiatives.

97. In view of the increasing illicit heroin manufacture in Afghanistan, the Commission called upon the international community to further strengthen its support for Operation Topaz. In particular, the Commission recommended that the Steering Committee of that operation should identify specific action and explore ways to improve backtracking investigations of seized acetic anhydride, in order to track the substance back to its manufacturers; the Committee should also examine the feasibility of tagging products to determine at which points along the distribution chain diversions were taking place.

B. Action taken by the Commission

98. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Treatment of pain using opioid analgesics" (E/CN.7/2005/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Egypt, Japan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco, Norway, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution I.)

99. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2005/L.11/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, France, India, Jordan, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United States of America. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution II.)

100. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions" (E/CN.7/2005/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/1.)

101. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz" (E/CN.7/2005/L.29), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/11.)

102. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "HIV/AIDS and the right to health" (E/CN.7/2005/L.14), sponsored by Brazil. The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution to a future session. Following that decision, the observer for Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the representative of Brazil made statements, noting that the draft resolution had not been fully discussed during the consultations of the Committee of the Whole and that the matter deserved further consideration by the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

Chapter VII

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

103. At its 1256th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime". For its consideration of item 8, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all (E/CN.7/2005/6-E/CN.15/2005/2).

104. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. A statement was made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the members of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the representatives of Turkey, South Africa, China, Cuba and Sweden.

Deliberations

105. Speakers welcomed the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2005/6-E/CN.15/2005/2) and noted with appreciation the contribution that UNODC had made during the preceding year in the interconnected areas of drug control, crime prevention and combating terrorism. Reference was made to the report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, entitled "A more secure world: our shared responsibility" (A/59/565 and Corr.1). It was noted that the multifaceted interlinkage of those security threats was highlighted in the report of the Executive Director. Support was expressed for the efforts of the Office in tackling the above-mentioned threats, in particular by those threats posed by illicit drug abuse and drug trafficking.

106. UNODC was commended for its work and invited to continue it in an integrated manner and using a holistic strategic approach. In particular, the many linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime, money-laundering and corruption, trafficking in commodities and trafficking in human beings were noted. It was emphasized that there was a need to provide for balanced and integrated responses with regard to the world's drug and crime problems.

107. The view was expressed that the eradication of poverty was a key element in tackling the world's drug problem and that alternative development projects had a major role to play in that endeavour. Cannabis was mentioned as a matter of special concern in Africa. Speakers emphasized the importance of work in the area of sustainable livelihoods, which provided support to the design and implementation of quality alternative development programmes and projects in all key regions where illicit drugs were produced. Development aid agencies were encouraged to support the alternative development programmes of UNODC.

108. Concerns were expressed about the increasing link between drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and risky behaviour, as well as injecting drug abuse. Support was expressed for the efforts of UNODC to promote joint activities within the United Nations system on the issue of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse prevention.

109. Speakers called for increased attention and support to be given to Africa. Reference was made to the Africa Round Table to be organized jointly by the African Union and UNODC in Addis Ababa in May 2005. In particular, there was a need to regard the problems of drugs and crime as impediments to development in Africa that needed to be approached within the framework of the priority sectoral areas identified by the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

110. UNODC was also commended for providing support and coordination in both prevention and law enforcement assistance to Member States, including through its partnership with other international entities, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the European Commission and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Chapter VIII

Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

111. At its 1256th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body". For its consideration of item 9, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies (E/CN.7/2005/7).

112. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. A statement was made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). The representatives of Turkey, China, Cuba and Sweden also made statements.

A. Deliberations

113. Representatives expressed their appreciation for the continued efforts being made by UNODC to reform and strengthen its operations and activities. They welcomed the UNODC initiative to develop a partnership and strengthen the dialogue with various development agencies, such as the World Bank, on the issues of money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, corruption, HIV/AIDS and sustainable livelihoods.

114. The sustained action of the Executive Director and UNODC in implementing operational and management reform was noted with appreciation. Representatives commended the Office for its efficiency in strengthening its operational capacity at both the headquarters and field offices, as well as in developing a medium- to long-term strategy. Representatives encouraged the full integration of result-based management in the Office's policy and operational practices.

115. Representatives stressed the need for UNODC and Member States to be able to count on a stable and predictable resource base, in particular through initiatives to maximize the income from traditional and non-traditional donors, international financial institutions, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and bilateral development organizations. The need to further develop a mechanism to increase general-purpose funds was recognized. UNODC collaboration with the private sector under the Global Compact Initiative was also noted, though one representative questioned how such collaboration was to be developed.

116. Concerning the role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of UNODC, one representative presented a proposal for possible future discussion pertaining to changes in the structure of the agenda of the Commission, including the introduction of a new item relating to the preparation for the final assessment of the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as changes to the structure and nature of the thematic debate.

Action taken by the Commission

117. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body" (E/CN.7/2005/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/2.)

118. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Universal membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/2005/L.22), sponsored by Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States). The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution to a future session. Following that decision, a statement was made by the observer for Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), who noted that the members of the Group considered that the subject of the draft resolution deserved further consideration by the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

Chapter IX

Administrative and budgetary questions

119. At its 1256th and 1257th meetings, on 10 and 11 March, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Administrative and budgetary questions". For its consideration of item 10, the Commission had before it:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/8);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2005/CRP.5).

120. An introductory statement was made by the Deputy Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna, and Director, Division for Management. A statement was made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the members of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Japan, Cuba and the United States. Statements were also made by the observers for Canada and Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States).

A. Deliberations

121. The Director of the Division for Management explained that the main purpose of the consolidated budget outline was to enable the formulation of a budget for 2006-2007 and that it had been based on the strategic framework for the period 2006-2007 (A/59/6 (Prog. 13)). He referred, in particular, to the maintenance of a ratio of programme to support at around 80:20. He recalled that, at the intersessional meeting of the Commission held on 19 January 2005, Member States had raised many valuable points when considering the proposed budget outline and that the Secretariat had provided its response in a paper dated 18 February 2005. In its report (E/CN.7/2005/9), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had commended the overall quality, format and clarity of the document. That confirmed the success of efforts by the Secretariat to take into account previous recommendations in which the Commission had called for brevity and conciseness in presenting budget documents. He gave assurances that such economy and clarity in presentation would also be reflected in the proposed budget for 2006-2007, to be submitted to the Commission in the third quarter of 2005.

122. The Commission took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007, in particular the clarity and conciseness of the report, and the additional information provided by the

Secretariat. It was noted that the outline would be elaborated upon in the second half of 2005. The improved project implementation rates and the efforts by the Office to reduce fund balances were welcomed. In that regard, the Office was encouraged to complete its survey on the status of project implementation, which might also assist in providing a more accurate picture of fund balances. It was also noted that the proposed programme budget outline for 2006-2007 reflected the programmatic orientation of the strategic programme framework. One representative remarked that the priorities of the drug programme of UNODC should be based on all its mandates, in particular those emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. It was also noted that, given the distribution of regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, the projections for the 2006-2007 budget should be realistic and based on a thorough assessment of the likelihood of securing funding. One representative referred to the fact that there should be a balanced distribution of funds between the crime and drug programmes of UNODC. While the presentation of a consolidated and integrated budget format was welcomed, it was also noted that it should not lead to a merger of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, given their different mandates and distinct functions.

123. Representatives stressed the need for basing the budget for 2006-2007 on realistic income estimates. An adequate level of contributions to the general-purpose fund was considered to be essential, and the introduction of a resolution on securing adequate and predictable voluntary funding was welcomed. It was stated that efforts to leverage financing through cooperation with international financial institutions should continue. Improvement in the rate of implementation of programmes for 2004 was acknowledged and further reduction of the surplus fund balance was encouraged. Representatives expressed their support for the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, including the need to monitor the ratio between the programme and support components of the budget and to avoid duplication of activities with other United Nations agencies. Some representatives welcomed the increased involvement of UNODC in activities dealing with HIV/AIDS, but noted that projected decreases in the areas of creating alternative livelihoods and drug abuse prevention and treatment, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, should be re-examined when formulating the budget. Projected decreases in the share of the budget allotted to Central and Eastern Europe should be corrected. A fully result-based budget should be presented for 2006-2007.

124. The Director of the Division for Management thanked the representatives for their valuable suggestions and guidance on the budget. He drew their attention to the bleak position of the general-purpose funds of the drug programme of UNODC. Current projections showed that there was an urgent need to close in 2005 a multi-million dollar gap between income and expenditure. Expenditure had gone up mainly because of salary increases authorized by the General Assembly after the budget for 2004-2005 had been established and also because of the adverse cost impact of the United States dollar depreciating vis-à-vis the euro. Voluntary contributions to the general-purpose funds, which were mostly from a handful of donors, could decline by some $6 million in 2005 compared with 2004. Such a decline could undermine the essential infrastructure both at UNODC headquarters and in the field, hampering the ability of the programme to execute and deliver projects. The Secretariat had already initiated measures to avoid such a crisis. In that connection, the attention of the Secretariat was drawn to draft

resolution E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1, which was to be considered for adoption by the Commission at its current session. The Director also explained that a more comprehensive picture of the fund balance position would be given in future reports. Snapshots of the balance at any particular point in time did not properly reflect the full picture of multi-year project requirements. The Director for Operations of UNODC pointed out that there was a serious funding shortfall in the demand reduction area of the drug programme. He thanked Member States for their increased contributions to other areas, especially to the programme in Afghanistan. It was noted that, while UNODC had not planned any decreases in alternative development programmes in the Andean subregion, maintaining a stable programme volume depended on the availability of funds.

B. Action taken by the Commission

125. At its 1257th meeting, on 11 March 2005, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2005/8, annex). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/13.)

126. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco, Norway, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Sudan and United States of America. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 48/3.)

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

127. At its 1257th meeting, on 11 March, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission". For its consideration of that item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session (E/CN.7/2005/L.1/Add.1).

128. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the provisional agenda of the Commission was structured in two distinct segments: a normative segment, during which the Commission would discharge its treaty-based and normative functions; and an operational segment, during which the Commission would exercise its role as the governing body of the drug programme.

129. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, India, the United States, Australia, Japan, Chile, Lebanon and Nigeria. A statement was also made by the observer for Canada.

A. Deliberations

130. Reference was made to a non-paper introduced by Sweden in which a restructuring of the agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2006, had been proposed. The proposal would place the thematic debate under the normative segment of the agenda, instead of as a "stand-alone" item of the agenda. The two main items in the normative segment of the agenda, concerning demand reduction and supply reduction, would be devoted to those specific sub-themes considered most relevant for the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which would be based on an analysis of gaps identified in the biennial reports of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session. The proposal also entailed the addition of a new item of the agenda, entitled "Preparations for the 10-year review of progress on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session". It was noted that the proposal contained interesting ideas and that there was room for improvement in the thematic debate. However, it was also noted that the Commission had insufficient time to study the proposal more fully. In addition, the following were proposed as possible themes for the thematic debate to be held at the forty-ninth session of the Commission:

(a) Partnership in practice: best practice approaches to comprehensive strategies for preventing and reducing drug abuse;

(b) Misuse of the Internet: the problem of Internet pharmacies;

(c) Addressing the gaps identified in the biennial reports of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session;

(d) Drugs and impaired driving.

B. Action taken by the Commission

131. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, on the understanding that the intersessional meetings of the Commission would finalize the provisional agenda following consideration of the above-mentioned proposals. (For the text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section C, draft decision I.)

Chapter XI

Other business

132. At its 1257th meeting, on 11 March, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled "Other business". The observer for Panama made a statement referring to the drug problem in his country and to the commitment of his Government to devote all necessary resources to combat it.

Chapter XII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session

133. At its 1258th meeting, on 11 March, the Commission considered agenda item 13, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2005/L.1 and Add.1-9).

134. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-eighth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

135. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-eighth session in Vienna from 7 to 11 March 2005. The Chairman of the Commission opened the session. At its opening meeting, the Commission was addressed by the Executive Director of UNODC, the representative of Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States). A statement was also made by the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union (the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, as well as the Countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (and EFTA members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), associated themselves with that statement)). Statements were also made by the Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy of the United States, the Minister to the President's Office and Chairman of the National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior of Italy. Statements were also made by the Minister of Anti-Narcotic Drugs of Afghanistan and the Deputy Minister of Health of Bulgaria.

B. Attendance

136. The session was attended by representatives of 50 States members of the Commission (3 were not represented). Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations and non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

137. In section I of its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC.

138. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, immediately following the closure of its forty-seventh session, in March 2004, held the first meeting of its forty-eighth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the bureau.

139. On 19 March 2004, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-eighth session:

Chairman: T. P. Sreenivasan (India)

Vice-Chairmen: Volodymyr Ohrysko (Ukraine)
Michèle Ramis-Plum (France)
[...] (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Olawale Maiyegun (Nigeria)

140. During the intersessional period, the elected Chairman and the first Vice-Chairman of the Commission became unavailable. At its intersessional meeting, on 30 September 2004, the Commission agreed to designate Sheel Kant Sharma (India) to guide the preparations for the forty-eighth session of the Commission and to chair the intersessional meetings pending the election to be held at the opening of that session. During the intersessional period, Luis Alberto Pádilla Menéndez (Guatemala) took up office and was designated third Vice-Chairman in accordance with the election held on 19 March 2004.

141. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, at its opening session, on 7 March 2005, the Commission elected the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman. The bureau of the forty-eighth session of the Commission was as follows:

Chairman: Sheel Kant Sharma (India)

Vice-Chairmen: Yuriy Polurez (Ukraine)
Michèle Ramis-Plum (France)
Luis Alberto Pádilla Menéndez (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Olawale Maiyegun (Nigeria)

142. A group composed of the Chairmen of the five regional groups (the representative of Pakistan and the observers for Bolivia, Egypt, Greece and Poland), as well as the representative of Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the members of the European Union), was established to assist the Chairman of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the forty-eighth session of the Commission, the bureau met on 8 March and the extended bureau met from 9 to 11 March 2005 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

143. At its 1249th meeting, on 7 March 2005, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2005/1), which had been finalized at its intersessional meetings pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2004/244 of 21 July 2004. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation:

    (a) Community capacity-building;

    (b) Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention.

Normative segment

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

5. Drug demand reduction:

    (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

    (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

    (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

    (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

        (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

        (ii) Countering money-laundering;

        (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

    (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

    (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

    (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

        (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

        (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

    (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

E. Closure of the session

144. At the closure of the forty-eighth session of the Commission, on 11 March, closing statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC, the representative of Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union) and the Chairman of the Commission.

145. In his statement, the representative of Indonesia, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, acknowledged that the forty-eighth session of the Commission had been very intense and that the successful closure of the session reflected the spirit of consensus adhered to in Vienna.

146. The observer for Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Union, expressed concern about the practicality of the possible consecutive scheduling of future sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, noting that such an arrangement would make it difficult for delegations, especially the smaller ones, to be properly represented at the sessions. Furthermore, if the sessions were to be held consecutively, preparations for the sessions of the Commissions would suffer and there would be a significant increase in the Secretariat's burden.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Rabah Fassih, Salah Abdenouri, Thouraya Benmokrane, Aissa Kasmi, Kamel Tazrouti, Ourida Hadad, Farid Djarboua, Anis Guen
Argentina	José Ramón Granero, Gabriel Yusef Abboud, Lila Roldan Vazquez, Gabriel Parini, Betina Pasquali de Fonseca, Ariadna M. Viglione, Gustavo Cafarone, Miguel Angel Zacarias
Australia	Jenny Hefford, Deborah Stokes, John Davies, Robert Rushby, Keith Evans, Margaret Hamilton, Paul McDonald, Karen Price, Julie Boulton, Cath Patterson, Elizabeth Day, Peter Patmore
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Froehlich, Franz Pietsch, Gerhard Stadler, Ingrid Wörgötter, Wolfgang Spadinger, Wolfgang Zöhrer, Heribert Stocker, Gerhard Schwarzinger, Markus Trattnig, Johanna Schopper, Alice Schogger, Raphael Bayer, Wolfgang Pfneiszl, Brigitte Pfriemer, Maria Steinbauer, Christina Huber, Sabine Haas
Belarus	Viktar Gaisenak, Igor Mishkorudny, Denis Zdorov
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bisera Turković, Nedžad Rajković
Brazil	Celso Marcos Vieira de Souza, Paulo Roberto de Miranda Uchoa, Marcos Vinicius Pinta Gama, Carmen Lidia Richter Ribeiro Moura, Ronaldo Urbano, Paulina do Carmo Arruda Vieira Duarte, Kleber Pessoa de Melo, Denise Doneda, Maria Cristina Pimenta, Sandra Baptista Fergutzen, Maria Feliciana Ortigão, José Ivan Guimarães Lobato, Carlos Eduardo da Cunha Oliveira
Burkina Faso	Béatrice Damiba, Christophe Emmanuel Compaore, Rita Solange Bogore, Saidou Zongo, Mahamoudou Compaore
Cameroon	Flore Ndembiyembe, Alexandre Bassong Bahanag
Chile	María Eliana Cuevas, Eduardo Schott, Soledad Weinstein, Gustavo Adolfo González, René Castellón, Daniel Vergara
China	Yan Zhang, Yuanzheng Li, Dong Wang, Jibao Niu, Wanpeng Zhao, Changming Lin, Xinhua Sun, Fang Li, Liuying Yang, Xiaofeng Guo, Chen Zhang, Hongru Wang, Meng Jiang,

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* The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nicaragua and Uganda were not represented at the session.

	Hang-Sai Rosanna Ure, Chi Kwong Daniel Cheung, John Paul Ribeiro, Peng Kin Ip, Wai Hon
Colombia	Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Ciro Arévalo Yepes, Miguel Camilo Ruiz Blanco, Victoria Eugenia Restrepo, Henry Gamboa, Rodrigo Lara, Julián Pinto Galvis
Croatia	Bernardica Juretic, Vladimir Matek, Ranko Vilovic, Ivana Halle, Danica Kramaric, Darko Dundovic, Marina Kuzman, Neven Mikec, Ljerka Brdovacak, Igor Michael Antoljak, Renata Kordic, Diana Strkalj, Sanja Mikulic, Likija Vugrinec
Cuba	Roberto Díaz Sotolongo, José Ramón Cabañas Rodríguez, Rafael Fernández, Luis Prado García, José Luis Galván, Luis Alberto Amorós Núñez, Guillermo Barrientos de Llano
France	Didier Jayle, Patrick Villemur, Jean-Pierre Vidon, Michèle Ramis-Plum, François Poinsot, Claude Girard, Thierry Picart, Nathalie Richard, Stéphane Lucas, François Pellerin, Gisèle Clément, Olivia Diego, Pascale Laurent, Christophe Foulouier
Gambia	Ibrahim Bun Sanneh
Germany	Herbert Honsowitz, Werner Sipp, Werner Köhler, Michael Ott, Christian Zoll, Ingo Michels, Holger-Uwe Pundt, Susanne Conze, Carola Lander, Christoph Berg, Carl-Ernst Brisach, Herbert Bayer, Robert Hauschildt, Harald Arm, Petra Arnhold, Ursula Elbers, Julia Philipp, Christoph Beuter, Gundula Felten, Annette Rohr
Guatemala	Luis Alberto Pádilla Menéndez, Manuel de Jesús Ramírez, Sandra Noriega, Sylvia Wohlers de Meie
Hungary	Edina Gabor, Istvan Horvath, Hanna Pava, Hedvig Zajzon-Boruzs, Peter Katocs, Attila Zimonyi, Balazs Molnar, Katalin Harcsa-Marossy, Laszlo Vajda, Zsolt Bunford, Emese Petranyi, Zoltan Mark Petres
India	Dhirendra Singh, Sheel Kant Sharma, Swaraj Puri, Deen Dayalan, Rakesh Singh, Radhika Lokesh, Hemant Karkare, Mala Srivastava, H. V. Chauhan, Ajesh Kumar, Rajiv Walia
Indonesia	T. A. Samodra Sriwidjaja, Immanual Robert Inkiriwang, H. M. Arifin Rachim, Djoko Satriyo, Sahawiah Abdullah, Indradi Thanos, Al Bachri Husin, M. Subagyo, Rachmat Budiman, Nurnaik Br. Karo, Darianto Harsono, Odo Renee Mathew Manuhutu, Andhika Chrisnayudhanto, Mochamad Bayu Pramonodjati, Taufik Rigo, Holil Soelaiman, Amrita Devi
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ali Hashemi, Pirooz Hosseini, Mahmoud Barimani, Seyed Mohammad Ali Mottaghi Nejad, Hossein Tajik, Mahdi Abouei, Mohammad Ali Hashemi, Hamid Reza Shahbazi, Mohmmad Mehdi Gooya, Minou Mohraz, Hamid Nikooharf Tamiz, Bijan Nassirimanesh

Israel	Haim Messing, Ruth El-Roy, Joseph Moustaki, Shlomi Ayalon
Italy	Alfredo Mantovano, Gabriele de Ceglie, Nicola Carlesi, Francesco Petracca, Luigi Swich, Carmine Guarino, Raffaele Lombardo, Fernando Aiuti, Giusto Sciacchitano, Gian Luigi Mascia, Stefano Dambruoso, Luca Zelioli, Alessandro Mastrogregori, Carmine Corvo, Ugo Cantoni, Francesco Troja, Alessia Magliola, Marco Alidori, Eliana Pezzuto, Silvia Zanone, Danielle Fabrizi, Arcangelo di Palma, Massimo Nestico, Nicola Antonio Laurelli
Jamaica	Woodrow Smith
Japan	Yukio Takasu, Seiji Morimoto, Takahiko Yasuda, Tsutomu Matsuda, Shinji Soeda, Minoru Hanai, Junji Yamamoto, Satomi Konno, Naoyuki Yasuda, Takashi Sakai, Nao Usami, Mai Inamura, Toshiaki Kudo
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubanh Srithirath, Kanika Phommachanh, Kou Chansina
Lebanon	Samir Chamma, Sarkis Tadros, Elie Ghanimeh, Chahid El Khoury, Adel Mashmoushy, Kabalan Frangieh
Madagascar	Jean-Pierre Bernard Felack, Clarah Andrianjaka
Malaysia	Hamzah Abdullah, Rajmah Hussain, Ahmad Tejuddin Majeed, Che M. Zin Che Awang, V. Navaratnam, Abu Hassan Dahaman, Savithri Devi, Shariffah Norhana Syed Mustaffa
Mexico	Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Miguel Ángel González Félix, Rosendo Jesús Escalante Ilizaliturri, José Luis Herrera Esquivel, Fausto Armando Vivanco Castellanos, Vicente Pérez López, Guillermo Hernández Salmerón, Greta Spota Diericx, Julio Sánchez y Tepoz
Myanmar	Khin Yi, Hkam Awng, Khine Myat Chit
Netherlands	Justus J. De Visser, Bob Keizer, Victor Everhardt, Judith Verlind, Jan Glimmerveen, Jean-Luc Luijs, Els Brands, Joost Van Ettro, Martin Jelsma, Anke Ter Hoeve-Van Heek, Alain Ancion
Nigeria	Bello Lafiaji, Biodun Owoseni, Olawale Maiyegun, Abdullahi S. Mahuta, Kubra Sidiq, Ngozi Oguejiofor, Mu'azu Umar, T. A. Arilesere, M. O. Alabi
Norway	Anne Sodie Trosdahl Oraug, Bengt O. Johansen, Ole Lundby, Alf Bergesen, Gunnar Folleso, Annicken Iversen, Anne Sagabraten, Lars Meling, Torbjørn Brekke, Silje Vikoy
Pakistan	Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Mian Zaheer Ahmed, Sikandar Ali, Mohammad Kamran Akhtar, Sajid Bilal
Peru	Harry Belevan-McBride, Hugo Portugal, Eduardo Jesús Montero, Carlos Morán, José Luis Peña, Gabriella Vassallo, Luis Rodríguez

Russian Federation	Alexey A. Rogov, Alexander V. Fedorov, Victor I. Zagrekov, Igor V. Mosin, Valery A. Maximenko, Victor B. Mareev, Yuri A. Buykin, Vitaly V. Skvortsov, Alexander V. Fedulov, Olga V. Mirolubova, Dmitry R. Okhotnikov, Alexander A. Borisov, Valery A. Kolodiazhny, Evgeny A. Zhuravlev, Ekaterina P. Kolykhalova, Sergey N. Nalobin, Yulia A. Karagod, Olga V. Kantemirova
South Africa	A. T. Moleah, G. Lebeya, D. Naicker, E.M.J. Steyn, S. V. Mangcotywa
Spain	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Carmen Moya García, Francisco de Miguel Alvarez, Francisco Pérez Pérez, Modesto García García, Angeles Dal-Re Saavedra, Enriqueta Torres Vinuesa, Dolores Delgado Sanz, José Antonio de la Puente Martín, José Luís Barquín de Cozar Castro, José Luis Valle María, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz
Sudan	Hamid Mannan, Abbas Madani
Sweden	Gabriella Lindholm, Ralf Loefstedt, Åsa Gustafsson, Andreas Hilmerson, Angela Oest, Bengt-Gunnar Herrstroem, Paula Sjoestroem, Christina Gynna Oguz, Conny Eklund, Andreas Persson
Switzerland	Rudolf Schaller, Chung-Yol Lee, Martin Strub, David Best, Diane Steber, Elisabeth Heer, Caroline Bichet-Anthamatten, Laurent Medioni, Ambros Uchtenhagen
Thailand	Adisak Panupong, Somchai Sutthivaiyakit, Tanita Nakin, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Chariya Sinpatananon, Anucha Romyanan, Tekachote Suwanakom, Chantana Panpreecha, Anggoon Patarakorn, Dusit Manapan, Vongthep Arthakaivalvathee
Turkey	Ahmet Ertay, Bekir Uysal, Ahmet Arda, Ali Yilmaz, Osman Karamustafa, Ali Gevenkiris, Sevim Evranosogiu, Celal Bodur, Yasar Yaman, Behsat Ekici, Ismail Cetinbas, Sibel Muderrisolgu, Ceren Vanlioglu
Ukraine	O. Alyexyeva, Y. Polurez, Y. Soldatov, V. Pokotylo, I. Grynenko, V. Omelyan, V. Viniichuk
United Arab Emirates	Abdullah Ali al Bidivi Naqbi, Jamal Mohamed Ali Bintamim, Obaid Saeed al Shamsi, Khaled Obeid al Rumaithy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Peter Jenkins, Stephen Moore, Gabriel Denvir, Alison Crocket, Giles Dickson, Sharon Boyle, Annabelle Bolt Orr
United States of America	John Walters, George A. Glass, C. Scott Thompson, Howard Solomon, Eric Rubin, Adam Bloomquist, Joseph O'Neill, H. Westley Clark, David Murray, June Sivilli, Wayne Raabe, Christine Sannerud, Charlotte Sisson, David J. McCann, Patricia Good, Denise Curry, Thomas Coony, Christine Cline,

	Heather Von Behren, Jennifer de Vallance, Michael Garuckis, Ventura Leigh O'Guynn, Danielle Pool, Brian Carbaugh
Zambia	Mukutulu A. Sinyani, David Sikufele

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations bodies and joint United Nations programmes

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies of the United Nations

World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Commission, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Other entities maintaining permanent observer offices

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations represented by observers

General consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, International Association of Lions Clubs, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Association pour la collaboration globale, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education, DrugScope, European AIDS Treatment Group, European Union of Women, Fondazione San Patrignano, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Policy Studies (Transnational), International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Council on Alcohol and Addiction, International Federation of University Women, International Police Association, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, Socialist International Women, SOS Drugs International, World Federation of Therapeutic Communities

Annex II

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-eighth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2005/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
E/CN.7/2005/2	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.1	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.2	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.3	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.4	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: control of precursors
E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.6	4	Third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering
E/CN.7/2005/3	5 (c)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2005/4	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2005/5 and Add.1	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2005/6- E/CN.15/2005/2	8	Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all
E/CN.7/2005/7	9	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission as one of its governing bodies
E/CN.7/2005/8	10	Report of the Executive Director on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2005/9	10	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007
E/CN.7/2005/10	5	Report of the Executive Director on drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
E/CN.7/2005/L.1 and Add.1-9	13	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session
E/CN.7/2005/L.2/Rev.1	7 (b)	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, operation purple and Operation Topaz: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.3	6	Remote sensing and drug control: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.4/Rev.1	6	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.5/Rev.1	7 (d)	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.6	3 and 5	International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.7	3 and 5	Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.8	6 (b) (iii)	Expanding the capacity of communities to address the problems of drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.9	6	Strengthening the monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems of infections and responses of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.10/Rev.1	7 (b)	Treatment of pain using opioid analgesics: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.11/Rev.1	6	Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.12/Rev.1	9	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body: revised draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1	10	Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.14	3 (b)	HIV/AIDS and the right to health: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.15	6	International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.16/Rev.1	5	Promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.17	6	Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the risk of the Internet being used to commit drug-related crime or to promote illicit drug use: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.18/Rev.1	5	Women and substance use: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.19/Rev.1	5	Competencies required to address drug abuse: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.20/Rev.1	4	Application of research in practice: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.21	5 (a)	Strengthening drug demand reduction programmes: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.22	9	Universal membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.23	5	Strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.24	7 (c) (i)	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.25	6 (b) (iii)	Strengthening alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as a strategy for reducing the supply of illicit drugs, protecting the environment and combating poverty: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.26	6	International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.27/Rev.1	6 (b) (iii)	Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.28	5 (a)	Strengthening international cooperation in drug demand reduction programmes: draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2005/L.29	7 (b)	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.30	3 and 5	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/L.31	6 (a)	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.1	5	Non-governmental organizations
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.2	7	Summary of the findings of the technical study on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.3	4	Alternative development: a global thematic evaluation: final synthesis report
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.4	6 (a)	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.5	10	Draft programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2005/CRP.6	10	Supplementary tables relating to the report of the Executive Director entitled "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007" (E/CN.7/2005/8)

Annex III

Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan" (E/CN.7/2005/L.4/Rev.1), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council*

1. In operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/2005/L.4/Rev.1, the General Assembly would request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts to ensure that multilateral support is provided to Afghanistan in line and in coordination with the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan.

2. It is envisaged that the implementation of the activities provided for in the draft resolution, if it is adopted, would be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

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* For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. I, sect. A.

Annex IV

Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1), submitted in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council*

1. In operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/2005/L.13/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates.

2. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters; and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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* For the text of the resolution, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 48/3.

E/2005/29
E/CN.17/2005/12

United Nations

Commission on Sustainable Development

Report on the thirteenth session (30 April 2004 and 11-22 April 2005)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2005
Supplement No. 9

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Official Records, 2005
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Report on the thirteenth session (30 April 2004 and 11-22 April 2005)

United Nations • New York, 2005

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Contents

Chapter *Page*

I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention 2

A. Draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council 2

I. Support to the Bureau in preparing for future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development 2

II. Support for the travel of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development 2

B. Draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council 3

I. Term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development 3

II. Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2006/2007 cycle 3

III. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission 4

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Council 4

Resolution 13/1
Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in water, sanitation and human settlements 5

II. Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development 19

III. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2004/2005 (policy session): (a) water; (b) sanitation; (c) human settlements 20

High-level segment 25

IV. Other matters 41

V. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission 43

VI. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session 44

VII. Organizational and other matters 45

A. Opening and duration of the session 45

B. Election of officers 45

C. Agenda and organization of work 45

D. Attendance 46

E. Documentation 46

Annexes

I. Partnerships Fair 47

II. Learning Centre: list of courses 49

III. Statements made in explanation of position on the draft negotiating text adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session 51

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Support to the Bureau in preparing for future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development adopted at its sixth, seventh and eighth sessions on matters related to the intersessional work of the Commission,

Recalling its resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003 concerning the mandate and new organization and programme of work for the Commission,

1. *Decides* that, in order for members of the Bureau to carry out their functions effectively, consideration should be given to providing financial support consisting of travel and daily subsistence to members of the Bureau from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through designated extrabudgetary contributions to the Trust Fund to Support the Work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

2. *Also decides* that financial support to members of the Bureau from developing countries and countries with economies in transition should cover participation in one of the meetings of the Bureau to be held outside New York and the respective regional implementation meeting and other relevant meetings in the region;

3. *Invites* donor Governments, institutions and other organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund.

Draft resolution II

Support for the travel of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/227 of 22 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged, inter alia, a broad-based participation of government representatives and experts in the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

Emphasizing that such broad participation of representatives and experts from developing countries is key to a balanced review of thematic clusters of issues of the implementation cycles,

1. *Invites* donor Governments, institutions and other organizations to provide contributions to the Trust Fund to Support the Work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly decide that support to participants from developing countries, with priority given to the least developed countries, as well as from countries with economies in transition, may be provided from the Trust Fund for travel from funds designated for that purpose.

B. Draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development*

The Economic and Social Council recalling its decision 2004/214 of 13 February 2004, in which it decided to give further consideration to the term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development for future sessions after the completion of the first two-year cycle, decides that the current term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development, should continue on the basis of a one-year term for its next cycle, comprising the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Commission.

Draft decision II
Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2006/2007 cycle*

The Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 59/265 of 23 December 2004, in which the Assembly decided, inter alia, that there should be an intervening period of at least two weeks between the closing of the sessions of relevant intergovernmental bodies and the beginning of the session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, decides that the fourteenth session of the Commission (review session) should take place from 1 to 12 May 2006, the intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the fifteenth session of the Commission should take place from 26 February to 2 March 2007 and the fifteenth session of the Commission (policy session) should take place from 30 April to 11 May 2007.

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

Draft decision III
Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its thirteenth session and approves the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2006/2007 (review session):
    (a) Energy for sustainable development;
    (b) Industrial development;
    (c) Air pollution/atmosphere;
    (d) Climate change.

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on energy for development

    Report of the Secretary-General on industrial development

    Report of the Secretary-General on air pollution/atmosphere

    Report of the Secretary-General on climate change

    Report of the Secretary-General on the overall progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
4. Other matters.
5. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

3. The attention of the Council is drawn to the following resolution adopted by the Commission:

Resolution 13/1
Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in water, sanitation and human settlements*

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Reaffirming also the Habitat Agenda,[6] the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001,[7] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[8] and the Hyogo Declaration[9] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2010: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[10] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

Recalling the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[11]

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* For the discussion, see chap. III.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid, annex II.

[3] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[7] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] See A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[10] Ibid., resolution 2.

[11] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Noting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)[12] initiative, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability, adopted at the High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: Joint Progress Towards Aid Effectiveness, held in Paris from 28 February to 2 March 2005,[13] the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,[14] and the Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa,[15]

Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[16] and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held and international agreements reached since 1992, and recognizing the continuing urgent need for actions to achieve these goals,

Reaffirming also the continuing need for integrating economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually re-enforcing pillars of sustainable development, and that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 6 of the Millennium Declaration and paragraph 2 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Recognizing the special needs of Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003 on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

Noting the outcomes of the twelfth session of the Commission and the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth session of the Commission, in particular the identification of policy options and practical measures on the three thematic areas of water, sanitation and human settlements as contained in the Chairman's summary of the interactive discussions held at the meeting,[17]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 58/291 of 6 May 2004 and 59/227 of 22 December 2004 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/44 of 22 July 2004 and 2004/63 of 23 July 2004, in which the Commission was requested, without prejudice to the decisions adopted at its eleventh session, to contribute through the

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[12] A/57/304, annex.

[13] Available from www1.worldbank.org/harmonization/Paris/FINALPARISDECLARATION.pdf (accessed 24 June 2005).

[14] *Ecosystems and human well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis*: a report of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (Washington, D.C., World Resources Institute, 2005).

[15] Ex/Assembly/AU/Decl. 1 (II), adopted on 27 February 2004 by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 27 and 28 February 2004, available from http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Decisions_Declarations/Sirte/Sirte%20Declaration%20on%20Agriculture%20%Water%20with%20corrections.pdf (accessed 26 June 2005).

[16] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[17] E/CN.17/2005/6, sect. II.

Council to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly in 2005, in accordance with the modalities set out by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session,

1. *Decides* to submit the policy decisions of the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to the Economic and Social Council as a significant contribution to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, and recommends to the Council their transmittal to the high-level plenary meeting;

2. *Emphasizes* that:

(a) A substantial increase of resources from all sources, including domestic resources, official development assistance and other resources, will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and targets, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[16] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[5]

(b) The goals of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, are complementary and an integrated approach is necessary;

(c) Investments in water, sanitation and human settlements contribute to economic growth, sustainable development, better health and reduced poverty, and that the achievement of water, sanitation and human settlements goals is critical to the implementation of the three pillars of sustainable development and the achievement of all the internationally agreed development goals;

(d) The policy options and practical measures for expediting implementation relating to water, sanitation and human settlements should be nationally owned and integrated into poverty reduction strategies and/or national sustainable development strategies, whose implementation should begin by 2005, or national development plans;

(e) Governments have the primary role in promoting improved access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, sustainable and secure tenure, and adequate shelter, through improved governance at all levels and appropriate enabling environments and regulatory frameworks, adopting a pro-poor approach and including the active involvement of all stakeholders;

(f) Efforts by Governments to achieve the agreed goals and targets on water, sanitation and human settlements should be supported by the international community through a conducive international policy environment, including good governance at the international level, a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as well as meaningful trade liberalization, including through urgent completion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations with the realization of its development dimension, mobilization and transfer of financial resources, debt relief, including debt cancellation, where appropriate, public-public and public-private partnerships, technical cooperation and capacity-building, and technology transfer consistent with international obligations including agreements acceded to;

(g) Water, sanitation and human settlements are interlinked and complementary and should be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues as identified at the eleventh session of the Commission, as well as national, subregional and regional specificities, circumstances and legal frameworks, and bearing in mind that no one size fits all;

(h) All donors should coordinate, in consultation with recipient countries, their country-level support for water, sanitation and human settlements, for example, by using a lead donor approach if mutually agreed, to increase the effectiveness of donor assistance;

(i) Education for sustainable development and access to a reliable system of economic, social and environmental information on water, sanitation and human settlements enable informed decision-making and accountability;

(j) The role of the regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies as defined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in pursuing the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, should be recognized;

3. *Decides* to call upon Governments, and the United Nations system, within existing resources and through voluntary contributions, and invites international financial institutions and other international organizations, as appropriate, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take action as follows:

A. Water

Access to basic water services

(a) Sustain and accelerate progress towards the water access goal, supported by increased resources from all sources, including official development assistance, in response to countries' needs, with a focus on the following actions:

(i) Prioritizing water in national development plans and facilitating access to water for all;

(ii) Strengthening capacities of national and local authorities in resource allocation and management, quality control, development and implementation of water supply projects, and monitoring of service provision;

(iii) Promoting support for water infrastructure planning and development;

(iv) Involving all stakeholders, particularly women and youth, in the planning and management of water services and, as appropriate, decision-making processes;

(v) Instituting economic incentives to encourage the participation of small-scale water service providers;

(vi) Employing the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools and cost recovery of water services, that contribute to the sustainability of services provision, without cost-recovery objectives, becoming a barrier to access to safe water by poor people;

(vii) Targeting subsidies for the poor, including connection costs;

(b) Develop and strengthen human and institutional capacities for effective water management and service delivery, through:

- (i) Building capacities of local communities in operation and maintenance of water systems, and training educators, managers and technicians in different aspects of water management;
- (ii) Tapping local and indigenous knowledge in project development and implementation;
- (iii) Promoting and strengthening commercial capacities of local suppliers;
- (iv) Improving monitoring and analytical capabilities of water information management agencies;

(c) Develop and transfer low-cost technologies for safe water supply and treatment, in accordance with countries' needs, with a focus on the following:

- (i) Promoting access to appropriate low-cost and environmentally sustainable water use and supply technologies through North-South and South-South cooperation and partnerships;
- (ii) Developing capacities in the area of water desalination, treatment of contaminants, rainwater harvesting and water efficiency through technology transfer and sharing of best practices;
- (iii) Investing in research and development projects;
- (iv) Addressing the special needs of countries with arid and semi-arid areas due to water scarcity;

Integrated water resources management

(d) Recognizing that the 2005 target on integrated water resources management may not be met by all countries, accelerate the provision of technical and financial assistance to countries in preparing nationally owned integrated water resources management and water-efficiency plans tailored to country-specific needs, paying particular attention to economic development, social and environmental needs, supporting implementation through learning-by-doing, directed, inter alia, towards the following:

- (i) Improving water governance through strengthening of institutional and regulatory reforms, capacity development and innovation;
- (ii) Providing technical and management support to local authorities and community-based organizations, taking into account research, traditional knowledge and best practices, to improve water resources management within national policy frameworks;
- (iii) Providing additional resources, as appropriate, for regional and subregional initiatives, such as the African Water Facility;
- (iv) Encouraging effective coordination among all stakeholders in water-related decision-making;
- (v) Enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activity in water-related decision-making;

(vi) Facilitating information exchange and knowledge-sharing, including indigenous and local knowledge;

(vii) Strengthening the prevention of pollution resulting from wastewater, solid waste, and industrial and agricultural activities;

(viii) Developing preventive and preparedness measures, as well as risk mitigation and disaster reduction, including early warning systems;

(ix) Protecting and rehabilitating catchment areas for regulating water flows and improving water quality, taking into account the critical role of ecosystems;

(x) Raising awareness of the importance of water use efficiency and conservation;

(xi) Involving all stakeholders, including women, youth and local communities, in integrated planning and management of land and water resources;

(xii) Encouraging, where appropriate and within their mandates, the use of multilateral environmental agreements to leverage additional resources for integrated water resources management;

(xiii) Promoting higher priority and greater action on water quality;

(e) Support African initiatives in the area of water, within the framework of the African Ministerial Conference on Water, with particular reference to basin-wide initiatives in Africa;

(f) Enhance cooperation among riparian States through relevant arrangements and/or mechanisms with the consent of the States concerned, taking into account the interests of the riparian States;

(g) Develop and strengthen national monitoring systems on the quantity, quality and use of surface- and groundwater resources at national and local levels, and for measuring progress towards internationally agreed goals and targets, as appropriate, as well as for assessing the impact of climate variability and change on water resources, through the following actions:

(i) Establishing and managing water information systems;

(ii) Installing networks for monitoring water resources and quality;

(iii) Standardizing methodologies and developing monitoring indicators;

(iv) Transferring monitoring technologies adaptable to local conditions;

(v) Disseminating information to relevant stakeholders;

(h) Support more effective water demand and water resource management across all sectors, especially in the agricultural sector, by:

(i) Using efficient irrigation and rainwater harvesting technologies;

(ii) Implementing irrigation projects with a focus on the poor, particularly in Africa;

(iii) Training farmers and water user associations in efficient water use and sustainable agricultural land management;

(iv) Promoting the use of wastewater for certain irrigation purposes, subject to health and environmental standards;

(v) Increasing the efficiency and, where appropriate, the use of rain-fed agriculture;

B. Sanitation

(i) Provide adequate sanitation, recognizing the interlinkages among water, sanitation, hygiene and health, including water-borne disease vectors, as well as the positive impacts of access to sanitation on poverty reduction, privacy, dignity, security and education;

Access to basic sanitation

(j) Sustain and accelerate progress towards the sanitation target of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, supported by increased resources from all sources, including official development assistance, in response to countries' needs, with a focus on the following actions:

(i) Establishing an institutional home for sanitation, prioritizing sanitation in national development plans, and incorporating sanitation in integrated water resources management plans;

(ii) Allocating a specific and adequately resourced budget for sanitation;

(iii) Prioritizing investments directed towards areas of greatest need and greatest impact, notably in schools, workplaces and health centres;

(iv) Employing cost recovery, where appropriate, to contribute to the sustainability of services, with targeted subsidies for the poor;

(v) Instituting economic incentives to encourage the participation of small-scale sanitation and hygiene service providers;

(vi) Conducting assessment of the health impacts of the lack of sanitation at community level;

(vii) Supporting existing regional and interregional initiatives such as the Global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all (WASH) programme for water and sanitation;

(viii) Promoting and supporting on-site sanitation infrastructure, especially in rural areas;

(ix) Supporting the provision and maintenance of sanitation services to refugees and refugee host countries;

(k) Ensure effective capacity for building, operating and maintaining sanitation and sewerage systems, including by:

(i) Providing managerial and technical training to public utilities, community-based organizations and small-scale providers for development, operation and maintenance of sanitation systems;

(ii) Strengthening the role of women in planning, decision-making and management of sanitation systems;

(iii) Tapping local and indigenous knowledge in project development and implementation;

(iv) Promoting and strengthening commercial capacities of local suppliers in establishing sustainable sanitation delivery models;

(v) Improving monitoring and analytical capabilities of information management agencies;

(l) Ensure access to culturally appropriate, low-cost and environmentally sound sanitation technologies, including by:

(i) Promoting research, development and dissemination of information on low-cost sanitation options;

(ii) Investing in research and development projects including applications of indigenous technologies and ecological sanitation;

(iii) Providing technology transfer for sanitation, wastewater treatment, reuse and residuals management;

(iv) Strengthening North-South and South-South cooperation in developing and applying sanitation technology;

Sanitation and hygiene education

(m) Support countries in promoting sanitation and hygiene education and awareness-raising, focusing on the following measures:

(i) Promoting gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene education and awareness, including through social marketing and public information campaigns such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all (WASH), and improving understanding of the linkages among sanitation, hygiene and health;

(ii) With an emphasis on children and youth, incorporating gender-sensitive hygiene education in school curricula and ensuring the provision of separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls in all schools;

(iii) Promoting the involvement of women, youth and community groups in sanitation and hygiene education programmes;

Wastewater collection, treatment and reuse

(n) Expand and improve wastewater treatment and reuse, with a focus on the following:

(i) Financial and technical assistance to national and local authorities in deploying cost-effective and environmentally sound sewerage and wastewater treatment systems, including decentralized urban systems;

(ii) Meeting operation and maintenance costs through an appropriate mix of measures including user charges, wastewater reuse and budgetary allocations;

(iii) Establishing sustainable business models and financing mechanisms linked to capital markets such as revolving funds for sewerage services;

(iv) Education and training in building, operating and maintaining wastewater collection and treatment systems;

(v) Research, development and dissemination of information on low-cost and efficient wastewater treatment technologies, including on water quality and reuse;

(vi) Dissemination of information and guidelines on surface- and groundwater quality and the safe reuse of treated wastewater;

(vii) Establishing regional project development facilities to provide seed capital, training and technical assistance;

(o) Support regional and subregional arrangements, to protect water resources from pollution, addressing the specific needs of arid, semi-arid and coastal countries;

C. Human settlements

(p) Provide an enabling policy and regulatory environment and mobilize the requisite means of implementation, including through regional cooperation and international support, including increased financial resources to promote sustainable human settlements development in both urban and rural areas, in accordance with national priorities;

Integrated planning and management

(q) Support integrated planning and management of human settlements, incorporating land use, housing, water supply and sanitation, waste management, energy, employment and income-generation, education and health-care services, transportation and other infrastructure, giving due consideration to urbanization trends, in particular, to the needs of the urban poor in implementing the Millennium Declaration, with a view to preventing new slum formation, by:

(i) Integrating urban-rural linkages into national planning processes and promoting further research to inform policies and measures to manage urbanization;

(ii) Integrating slum upgrading and slum prevention into national development planning, taking into account social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects;

(iii) Including natural disaster risk mitigation, early warning, preparedness and post-disaster considerations and related capacity-building measures in human settlements planning and development, including at regional level;

(iv) Establishing and strengthening regional and subregional initiatives for human settlements planning and development, and supporting such initiatives through capacity-building and resource mobilization;

(v) Strengthening capacities for waste management, including through implementation of the relevant international instruments including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;[18]

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[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

(vi) Promoting increased participation of all stakeholders, in particular women and youth as well as slum-dwellers and their organizations, in planning, implementation and, where appropriate, decision-making processes;

(vii) Decentralizing responsibilities to local authorities depending on national circumstances, specificities and legal frameworks accompanied by capacity-building and corresponding transfer of resources;

(viii) Promoting international networking for information exchange among local authorities and stakeholders, including for the implementation of Local Agendas 21;

(ix) Resolving to take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the full realization of the rights of the peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated;

Access to affordable land, housing and basic services

(r) Assist in providing access for the poor, in urban and rural areas, to decent and affordable housing and basic services, in accordance with the Habitat Agenda,[6] through:

(i) Achieving, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative;

(ii) Designing pro-poor policies, with a focus on tenure security and access to affordable serviced land;

(iii) Promoting stable and transparent land markets and strengthening land administration;

(iv) Targeting subsidies to poor people for housing and basic services, including the consideration of loans and subsidies that reflect the payment capabilities of the poor for housing and basic services;

(v) Improving equal access to basic services and land tenure, with particular attention to the equal rights of women to own and inherit land and other property and to access credit markets;

(vi) Promoting public-private partnerships for financing and developing infrastructure and affordable housing;

(vii) Strengthening enforcement capacity for building codes and laws in the housing sector;

(viii) Promoting research, production and use of local construction technologies and building materials and integrating traditional knowledge and practices, as appropriate, in national housing policies;

(ix) Facilitating transfer of technology for low-cost housing construction using local materials;

(x) Strengthening the capital base and building the financial capacity of community savings and microfinance institutions serving the poor;

(xi) Encouraging donors and international financial institutions to provide innovative financing for low-income housing and community improvement, including through loan guarantees, seed capital for revolving funds, and facilitating access of local authorities to capital markets;

(xii) Providing increased financial assistance, including by multilateral and regional development banks, for slum prevention and upgrading;

(xiii) Providing support to refugee host countries in developing and rehabilitating infrastructure and environment, including affected ecosystems and habitats;

Employment and enterprise promotion

(s) Support national measures encouraging private sector investment, entrepreneurship and job-creation, including the following:

(i) Incorporating employment and enterprise development policies into national planning and slum prevention and upgrading programmes;

(ii) Facilitating the development of the microfinance sector;

(iii) Enhancing capacity in managerial, environmental and technical skills of small and medium-sized enterprises, including in the informal economy, to improve their access to finance and marketing opportunities;

(iv) Providing education and vocational training to women and youth, particularly the urban poor, to improve their access to decent jobs, combining provision of financial services with mentoring, business training and counselling;

D. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues

(t) Address water, sanitation and human settlements in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues as identified at the eleventh session of the Commission, as well as national, subregional and regional specificities, circumstances and legal frameworks, with particular attention given to the requirements of women, youth and workers, through a range of measures and approaches such as:

(i) Interlinking measures on water, sanitation and human settlements to increase their synergy, efficiency and impact by developing integrated and inclusive policies of planning and management in water, sanitation and human settlements;

(ii) Improving national coordination efforts to address water and sanitation, to manage the competing demands for water, including those for agricultural production;

(iii) Enhancing inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination and planning mechanisms, as well as mechanisms for coordination between different levels of administration;

(iv) In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns in all countries, with developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, including through the Marrakech Process, in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements;

(u) Devise water, sanitation and human settlements policies and actions taking account of the need to address the impacts of rapid urbanization, desertification, climate change and climate variability and natural disasters, including by:

(i) Assessing the impact of natural disasters, climate change and climate variability on water resources, water supply, sanitation and human settlements;

(ii) Supporting the implementation of monitoring and early warning systems and of relevant mitigation and adaptation technologies;

(v) Noting that the water and sanitation targets are to halve the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015, and that the target for slum-dwellers is to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, support countries, including through the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in their ability to provide data and information on existing slums with a projection on new slum formation by 2020, and thereafter to adopt and implement plans to achieve these targets, linked to poverty reduction strategies, national sustainable development strategies or other relevant policy plans;

(w) Resolve to take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the full realization of the rights of people living under colonial and foreign occupation, which are incompatible with the dignity and worth of human persons and must be combated and eliminated;

(x) Concerning the means of implementation, mobilize adequate resources to meet the water, sanitation and human settlements goals and targets, tapping both domestic and international sources through a range of financing approaches, such as:

(i) Increasing donor financial support, upon request, to water, sanitation and human settlements initiatives in developing countries;

(ii) Identifying and promoting innovative and sustainable means of financing;

(iii) Enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activity and developing innovative means of financing for their protection;

(iv) Encouraging the Bretton Woods institutions, the Global Environment Facility within its mandate and the regional banks to enhance their assistance to the water, sanitation and human settlements sectors;

(v) Establishing and promoting public-private and public-public partnerships;

(vi) Increasing allocations from national and subnational budgets;

(vii) Developing and supporting local financial institutions and markets, including pooled financial facilities, revolving funds, loan guarantees and microcredit facilities;

(viii) Providing support to regional and subregional initiatives such as the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development and the Meeting of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(ix) Providing support for capacity-building in developing countries;

(x) Providing environmentally sound technology to developing countries in accordance with paragraph 105 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

E. International institutional arrangements for monitoring and follow-up of decisions on water, sanitation and human settlements taken by the Commission at its thirteenth session

(y) Reaffirm that the Commission for Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system;

(z) Also reaffirm the mandate of the Commission as stipulated in Agenda 21, General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003 on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission;

(aa) Support, strengthen and implement voluntary monitoring, reporting and assessment of the thematic areas of water, sanitation and human settlements at the national and regional levels and through existing mechanisms at the global level to keep track of progress in achieving sustainable development, bearing in mind the specific needs of developing countries, by the following measures:

(i) Improving data collection at all levels;

(ii) Enhancing the comparability of data at the regional and global levels;

(iii) Facilitating the contribution of major groups to national reporting activities;

(iv) Requesting the Commission secretariat to update the policy options and practical measures contained in the Chairman's summary of the interactive discussions held at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, on a regular basis, so as to make it a living document, and to develop web-based tools to disseminate information on implementation and best practices;

(bb) Encourage Member States to continue to work on the development and application of indicators for sustainable development at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with their national conditions and priorities, and in this regard invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries;

Follow-up on water and sanitation

(cc) Requests UN-Water to give equal consideration to the thematic issues for the Commission's thirteenth session of sanitation and water in its terms of reference, and to promote, within its mandate, system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination among relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes on these issues, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Commission the activities of UN-Water as they relate to the aforementioned thematic areas, including the roles and responsibilities of relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes in implementing and monitoring the water and sanitation agenda, including identifying duplication, overlap and gaps;

4. *Decides* to devote, in 2008 and 2012, without prejudice to the programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission adopted at its eleventh session, a separate segment at the end of its review sessions, for a duration to be determined by the Bureau in advance, using one to two days as a benchmark, to monitor and follow up the implementation of decisions on water and sanitation, and their interlinkages, taken at the Commission's thirteenth session;

Follow-up on human settlements

5. *Requests* UN-Habitat as the focal agency for human settlements, to facilitate, in close collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and programmes as well as other partners, effective global monitoring of progress in the implementation of human settlements goals and targets, as well as measures agreed at the thirteenth session of the Commission concerning human settlements;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the capacities of UN-Habitat to provide, within its mandate, increased assistance to developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, including through the current pilot phase of the Slum Upgrading Facility;

Follow-up on small island developing States

7. *Decides*, recalling the decision taken by the Commission at its eleventh session that small island developing States-related issues were to be both considered cross-cutting issues at each session of the Commission and included in the thematic cluster for the Commission in 2014/2015, to devote one day of the review sessions of the Commission to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[11] focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments regarding the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities. In this regard, the Secretary-General is requested to submit a report to the Commission at its review session concerning progress and obstacles in respect of sustainable development in small island developing States and making recommendations on enhancing its implementation.

Chapter II

Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

1. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 2nd meeting, on 11 April 2005. At the same meeting, the Chairman introduced the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/CN.17/2005/6).

2. Also at the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, the candidate countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey and the countries of the stabilization and association process and potential candidates the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro) and the United States of America.

Chapter III

Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2004/2005 (policy session): (a) water; (b) sanitation; (c) human settlements

1. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 2nd to 18th meetings, from 11 to 22 April 2005.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 April, the Commission heard presentations on the outcomes of intersessional events by the following participants: Yoshitaka Murata (Japan) on the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005; Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa) on the African Ministers Meeting on Housing and Urban Development, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 January to 4 February 2005; Enele Sosene Sopoaga (Tuvalu) on the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in January 2005; and Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco) on the Second International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development, held in Marrakesh, Morocco, in March 2005.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 11 April, the Commission heard regional presentations focusing on water, sanitation and human settlements by Josué Dioné, Economic Commission for Africa, Metsi Makhetha, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Shehu Yahaya, African Development Bank, on behalf of the African region; Kazi Rahman, Regional Commissions New York Office, Boo-nam Shin (Republic of Korea) and Razina Bilgrami, UNDP, on behalf of the Asia and Pacific region; Hosny Khordagui, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and Oscar Fernández-Taranco, UNDP, on behalf of the Western Asia region; Joséluis Samaniego, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Maribel Rodríguez-Ríos, UNDP, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean region; and Kaj Barlund, Economic Commission for Europe, and Gulden Turkoz-Cosslett, UNDP, on behalf of the Eastern European, Western European, Northern American and other regions.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Rio Group), Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Belgium (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Canada and Australia and the observers for the United Republic of Tanzania, Mexico and Cuba.

5. Also at the 3rd meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

6. At the same meeting, the regional representatives responded to questions posed and comments raised.

7. At the 4th meeting, on 12 April, the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission, Dagmara Berbalk (Germany), made an introductory statement.

8. At the same meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Integrated water resources management" and heard presentations by the following panellists: Roberto Lenton of the Global Water Partnership and Joachim Harlin of UNDP.

9. Also at the 4th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway and Japan and the observers for Switzerland and Bangladesh and non-governmental organizations.

10. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of UNEP.

11. Also at the 4th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

12. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the non-governmental organizations major group.

13. Also at the 4th meeting, the Commission held an interactive discussion on "Access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas" and heard presentations by the following panellists: Jamal Saghir of the World Bank and Ravi Narayan of Water Aid.

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea and Canada and the observers for Indonesia, Iceland, Kenya, Mexico and the Philippines.

15. Also at the 4th meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the European Commission.

16. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the workers and trade unions, indigenous people, youth and children, and business and industry major groups.

17. Also at the 4th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance, a non-governmental organization.

18. At the same meeting (parallel), the Commission held an interactive discussion on "Access to housing and public services" and heard presentations by the following panellists: Dinesh Mehta and Nefise Bazoglu of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

19. Also at the 4th meeting (parallel), statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), South Africa, Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Brazil, the Russian Federation, France, Egypt, the Republic of Korea, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Australia, Ghana, Belgium and Uganda and the observers for Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Cuba, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

20. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the local authorities, indigenous people, workers and trade unions, and non-governmental organizations major groups.

21. Also at the 4th meeting (parallel), the representative of the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat made a statement.

22. At its 5th meeting, on 12 April, the Commission continued its discussion on water.

23. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Colombia and the observers for Tuvalu and Switzerland.

24. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the scientific and technological community major group.

25. Also at the 5th meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Access to basic sanitation and hygiene" and heard presentations by the following panellists: Ede Ijjasz of the World Bank, Gouri Sankar Ghosh of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and Vanessa Torbin of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

26. At the same meeting, the Commission held an interactive discussion on "Wastewater treatment and recycling and reuse" and heard presentations by the following panellists: Veerle Vanderwerd of UNEP and Jamie Bertram of the World Health Organization (WHO).

27. Also at the 5th meeting, statements addressing both panels were made by the representatives of France, Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group), Canada, the United States of America, Australia, Colombia and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the observers for Bangladesh, Kenya, Senegal, Israel, Botswana, Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania.

28. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the youth and children, women, indigenous people, non-governmental organizations, business and industry, workers and trade unions, and scientific and technological community major groups.

29. At the 5th meeting (parallel), on 12 April, the Commission held an interactive discussion on "Job creation and enterprise promotion" and heard an introductory statement by Kees van der Ree of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

30. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group), Australia and South Africa and the observer for Kenya.

31. Also at the 5th meeting (parallel), statements were made by representatives of the non-governmental organizations, youth and children, scientific and technological community, women, business and industry, workers and trade unions, and local authorities major groups.

32. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of UN-Habitat.

33. Also at the 5th meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation" and heard presentations by Jamie Bartram of WHO and Richard Robarts of the Global Environment Monitoring Systems/Water Programme of UNEP.

34. At the same meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Water and sanitation follow-up" and heard presentations by Al Duda of the Global Environment Facility and Patrick Murphy of the European Union Water Initiative.

35. Also at the 5th meeting, statements addressing both topics were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group), Japan, France, Canada, Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, South Africa, the United States of America, Antigua and Barbuda, Uganda and Norway and the observers for Nigeria, Indonesia, Switzerland, Mexico, Kenya, Cuba, India, Tuvalu, Namibia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

36. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the African Development Bank and the League of Arab States.

37. Also at the 5th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of UN-Habitat.

38. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the non-governmental organizations, workers and trade unions, farmers, and business and industry major groups.

39. At the 7th meeting, on 13 April, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Interlinkages among the three themes" and heard presentations by Katherine Sierra of the World Bank and Carlos Linares of UNDP.

40. At the same meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on "Interlinkages among the three themes and all cross-cutting issues" and heard presentations by Yasmin Von Shirnding of WHO and Ethne Davey of the Gender and Water Alliance.

41. Also at the 7th meeting, statements addressing both topics were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Belgium (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Colombia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, South Africa, Brazil, the United States of America, Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group), Uganda, Australia and France and

the observers for Switzerland, New Zealand, the United Republic of Tanzania, India, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Bolivia.

42. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of UN-Habitat and UNEP.

43. Also at the 7th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the youth and children, scientific and technological community, non-governmental organizations, women, local authorities, business and industry, indigenous people, and workers and trade unions major groups.

44. At the 8th meeting, on 15 April, the Chairperson introduced the draft elements for negotiations which were contained in an informal paper in English only.

45. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, Norway, Australia, Canada and Uganda and the observers for Tuvalu (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Alliance of Small Island States), New Zealand, Iceland and Sierra Leone.

46. Also at the 8th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the youth and children, farmers, indigenous people, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, scientific and technological community, women, and workers and trade unions major groups.

47. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement, after which statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

48. At its 9th meeting, on 15 April, the Commission began its first reading of the draft elements for negotiations.

49. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the observer for the United Republic of Tanzania.

50. At the 10th meeting, on 18 April, a statement was made by the representative of Indonesia, in which he presented the outcome of the twenty-third session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

51. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement, after which statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the observer for Switzerland.

52. At the 11th meeting, on 18 April, the Secretary-General addressed the Panel of Finance and Development Cooperation Ministers and Experts.

53. At the same meeting, presentations were made by Ian Johnson, Vice-President of the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network, World Bank Group and Carlos Fortin, Officer-in-Charge, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

54. Also at the 11th meeting, the Co-Moderators of the Panel, Hilde Johnson, Minister of International Development of Norway, and Trevor Manuel, Minister for Finance of South Africa, made introductory remarks and posed a series of questions to the panellists.

55. At the same meeting, the panellists, Dr. Errol Cort, Minister of Finance, Antigua and Barbuda; Carin Jamtin, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden; Suma Chakrabarti, Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Adolfo Franco, Assistant Administrator, Latin America and the Caribbean, United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and Len Good, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility, responded to the questions posed by the Co-Moderators.

56. Also at the 11th meeting, the delegations of Egypt, Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Colombia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Namibia, Venezuela, the United States of America, Uganda and Mexico participated in an interactive discussion.

57. At the same meeting, the Co-Moderators summarized the discussion.

58. At the 12th meeting, on 19 April, the Chairman made a statement, after which statements were made by Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Japan and Australia and the observer for Tuvalu.

59. At the same meeting, the Chairman answered questions posed by the delegations.

High-level segment

60. The Commission held a high-level segment from 20 to 22 April 2005.

61. At the 13th meeting, on 20 April, the Chairperson opened the high-level segment.

62. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Commission.

63. At the 13th to 18th meetings from 20 to 22 April, Ministers made statements during the high-level segment.

64. At its 13th meeting, the Commission viewed a video message by Nobel Laureate Professor Wangari Maathai.

65. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement summarizing the work of the thirteenth session of the Commission to date.

66. Also at the 13th meeting, ministerial statements on the theme "Turning political commitments into action" were made by Claude Wiseler, Minister of Public Works (Luxembourg) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); Donald Buchanan, Minister of Water and Housing (Jamaica) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China); Kwak Kyul-ho, Minister of Environment (Republic of Korea); Willmoth Daniel, Minister of Works, Transport and Environment (Antigua and Barbuda); Jürgen Trittin, Minister for Environment (Germany); Pieter van Geel, State Secretary for Sustainable Development (Netherlands); Paula Dobriansky, Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs (United States of America); and Aldo Mantovani, Deputy Permanent Representative (Italy).

67. At the same meeting, the Commission viewed a video presentation on the theme "Meeting the Millennium Development Goals related to water, sanitation and human settlements targets" by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General and Director of the United Nations Millennium Project.

68. Also at the 13th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning made an opening statement.

69. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment of the European Commission, as the first respondent.

70. Also at the 13th meeting, ministerial statements were made by Byron Blake, Ambassador (Jamaica) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China); Claude Wiseler, Minister of Public Works (Luxembourg) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); Dick Roche, Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Ireland); Senator Ian Campbell, Minister for the Environment (Australia); Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development (Finland); Dr. José Guillermo Maza, Minister of Health (El Salvador); Arcardo Ntagazwa, Minister of State (United Republic of Tanzania); Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Housing (South Africa); Lord Whitty of Camberwell, Minister for Farming, Food and Sustainable Energy (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Sylvia Masebo, Minister of Local Government and Housing (Zambia); Taher E. Jehaimi, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Prince Torki Bin Nasser Al-Saud, Head of Meteorology and Environmental Protection Agency (Saudi Arabia); Dr. Nikola Ružinski, State Secretary for Environment Protection (Croatia); Beat Nobs, Ambassador, Deputy Head of the delegation (Switzerland); and Collin Beck, Ambassador, Permanent Representative (Solomon Islands).

71. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning responded to points raised by the delegations.

72. At the 14th meeting, on 20 April, a statement on the theme "Turning political commitments into action" was made by Børge Brende, Minister of Trade and Industry of Norway and Chairman of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

73. At the same meeting, ministerial statements were made by Mahmoud Abouzeid, Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation (Egypt); Dr. Ponts'o Matumelo Sekatle, Minister of Local Government (Lesotho); Jerzy Swaton, Minister

for Environment (Poland); Ulla Tornes, Minister for Development (Denmark); Hafiz Uddin Ahmed, Minister for Water Resources (Bangladesh); Laszlo Miklos, Minister of Environment (Slovakia); Sigridur Anna Thordardottir, Minister for the Environment (Iceland); Amos Kimunya, Minister for Lands and Housing (Kenya); Mamadou Lamine Ba, Minister of Prevention, Public Hygiene and Sanitation (Senegal); Huseyngulu Baghiron, Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources (Azerbaijan); Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa); Jacqueline Faria, Minister of Environment (Venezuela); Mona Sahlin, Minister for Sustainable Development (Sweden); Donald Buchanan, Minister for Water and Housing (Jamaica); Christine Churcher, Minister of Environment and Science (Ghana); Philippe Djangoné-Bi, Ambassador (Côte d'Ivoire); Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the observer for the Holy See; Sonia Tschorne Berestesky, Minister for Housing and Urbanization (Chile); John Pandeni, Minister of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (Namibia); Serge Lepeltier, Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development (France); Tahir Iqbal, Minister for Environment (Pakistan); and Ibrahim Sesay, Deputy Minister of Development and Economic Planning (Sierra Leone).

74. Also at the 14th meeting, the Commission began an interactive discussion on the topic "Impact of natural disasters on water, sanitation and human settlements: prevention and response".

75. At the same meeting, Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General of WMO, and Salvano Briceño, Director of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat, made presentations.

76. Also at the 14th meeting, Masaki Konishi, Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs (Japan), made a statement in response to the presentations.

77. At the same meeting, ministerial statements were made by Claude Wiseler, Minister of Public Works (Luxembourg) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); Senator Ian Campbell, Minister for the Environment (Australia); Dr. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister of Environment (Cambodia); Hafiz Uddin Ahmed, Minister for Water Resources (Bangladesh); Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment (European Commission); Patana Rantetoding, Deputy Minister for Rural Development (Indonesia); Lena Sommestad, Minister of Environment (Sweden); Miklos Persanyi, Minister for Environment and Water (Hungary); Thomas Zeitner, Secretary of State and Director of the Swiss Federal Office for Health (Switzerland); Tahir Iqbal, Minister for Environment (Pakistan); Mamadou Lamine Ba, Minister of Prevention, Public Hygiene and Sanitation (Senegal); Francisco Nunes Correia, Minister for the Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional Development (Portugal); and Tomas Novotny, Deputy Minister of Environment (Czech Republic).

78. Also at the 14th meeting, the invited speakers made concluding remarks.

79. At the 15th meeting, on 21 April, presentations were made by Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Kerstin Leitner, Assistant Director-General, WHO; Kunio Waki, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Kul Guatam, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF; Brigita Schmögnerová, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, WMO; Hama

Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Kiyo Akasaka, Deputy-Secretary-General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Peter Bridgewater, Secretary-General, Ramsar Convention; and Klaus Topfer, Executive Director, UNEP.

80. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Guyana, Pakistan, France, Luxembourg and Brazil.

81. Also at the 15th meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in response to the points raised in the interactive discussion.

82. At the same meeting, a statement on the theme "Turning political commitments into action" was made by Mikhail Gorbachev, Founding President of the Green Cross International.

83. Also at the 15th meeting, a statement by His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange was read out by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands.

84. At the same meeting, ministerial statements were made by Elizabeth Thompson-McDowald, Minister of Housing, Lands and the Environment (Barbados); Stefan Wallin, Secretary of State for the Environment (Finland); Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-Habitat; Miklos Persanyi, Minister for Environment and Water (Hungary); Sylvi Graham, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Norway); Elsa Van Weert, State Secretary for Sustainable Development and Social Economy (Belgium); Wang Guangtao, Minister of Construction (China); Erminia Maricato, Deputy Minister for the Cities (Brazil); Sinisa Stankovic, Assistant Minister for Environment Protection and Urban Planning (Serbia and Montenegro); Shimon Tal, Commissioner for Water (Israel); Annika Velthut, Secretary-General, Ministry of Environment (Estonia); Chansy Phosikham, Minister for Finance (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment, European Community; Francisco Nunes Correia, Minister for the Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional Development (Portugal); Vladimir A. Averchenko, Minister of Housing, Construction and Public Utilities (Russian Federation); and Margaret Catley-Carson, Chairperson, Global Water Partnership.

85. At the 16th meeting, on 21 April, ministerial statements were made by Dr. Earl Asim Martin, Minister of Public Works, Utilities, Transport and Posts (Saint Kitts and Nevis); Penelope Beckles, Minister of Public Utilities and Environment (Trinidad and Tobago); Dr. Mamphono Khaketla, Minister of Natural Resources (Lesotho); Buyelwa Sonjica, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry (South Africa); Sylvia Masebo, Minister of Local Government and Housing (Zambia) (on behalf of the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Human Settlements); Mohamed Bennouna, Ambassador and Permanent Representative (Morocco); Karen Kraft Sloan, Ambassador for the Environment (Canada); Vardan Ayvazyan, Minister of Nature Protection (Armenia); Max Puig, Secretary of State for the Environment and Natural Resources (Dominican Republic); Saufatu Sopoanga, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Works and Energy (Tuvalu) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Pacific Islands Forum Group); Hiroshi Takano, Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment (Japan); Fernando Tudela, Vice-Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico); and Bruno Dacko, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Artisanal and Social Economy (Central African Republic).

86. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Mahmoud Abu Zeid (Egypt).

87. Also at the 16th meeting, an interactive discussion with the major groups took place during which statements were made by the following major groups: women; children and youth; indigenous people; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

88. At the same meeting, a ministerial statement was made by Claude Wiseler, Minister of Public Works (Luxembourg) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); João Bosco Senra, Secretary of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment (Brazil); the delegate of Norway; Maria Madalena Brito Neves, Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Cape Verde); Lena Sommestad, Minister for Environment (Sweden); Mamadou Sidibe, Minister for Sustainable Development (Senegal); Tasneem Essop, Provincial Minister of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Western Cape Province (South Africa); Huseyngulu Baghiron, Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources (Azerbaijan); Serge Lepeltier, Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development (France); and Karen Kraft Sloan, Ambassador for the Environment (Canada).

89. Also at the 16th meeting, ministerial statements were made on the theme "Turning political commitments into action" by Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, Minister of Environment (Costa Rica); Patrick Kalifungwa, Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (Zambia); and Colonel Bala Mande, Minister for Environment (Nigeria).

90. At the 17th meeting, on 22 April, a statement was made by Sunita Narain, winner of the Stockholm Water Prize for 2005.

91. At the same meeting, statements were made by Thomas Zeltner, Secretary of State and Director of the Swiss Federal Office for Health (Switzerland); Wolfgang Stalzer, Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Austria); Enele Sopoanga, Permanent Representative (Tuvalu) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Alliance of Small Island States); Achim Steiner, Director-General, World Conservation Union/IUCN; Maria Madalena Brito Neves, Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (Cape Verde); Jules Codjo Assogban, Minister of Environment, Housing and Urbanism (Benin); Arcardo Ntagazwa, Minister of State, Vice-President's Office (Environment) (United Republic of Tanzania); Sidi Mohamed Ould Taleb Amar, Minister for Rural Development (Mauritania); Seraphine Wakana, Minister for Development Planning and Reconstruction (Burundi); Ammar Hijazi for Dr. Mohamad Shtaya, Minister of Housing and Public Works (Palestine); Jorge Villacorta, Vice-Minister for Sanitation and Construction (Peru); Mostapha Karim Rahiel, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Water (Algeria); Jorge Skinner-Klee, Ambassador (Guatemala); Yerzhan Kazykhanov, Permanent Representative (Kazakhstan); Radzi Rahman, Ambassador (Malaysia); Chanel Roucher, Vice-President, African Development Bank; Zephirin Diabre, Associate Administrator, UNDP; Denis Dangue Rewaka, Ambassador (Gabon); Ismael Gaspar Martins, Permanent Representative (Angola); N. N. Meena, Minister of State for Environment and Forest (India); Henri Djombo, Minister of Economy, Forestry and Environment (Congo); Carmen Elena Arévalo Correa, Vice-Minister of Environment (Colombia); Kahinda Otafiire, Minister for Water, Land and the

Environment (Uganda); Marjan Šetinc, Ambassador, Head of Government Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance (Slovenia); Thosapalage Hewage, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply (Sri Lanka); Antonio Serrano, Secretary-General for Environmental Affairs and Biodiversity (Spain); Mithat Rende, Deputy Director-General of Energy, Water and Environment (Turkey); Leutlwetse Mmualefe, Acting Ambassador (Botswana); Orlando Requeijo Gual, Permanent Representative (Cuba); Dr. Kamal Khalier, Adviser, Ministry of Planning and International Planning (Jordan); Khunying Laxanachantorn Laohaphan, Permanent Representative and Head of Delegation (Thailand); Tiruneh Zena, Permanent Representative (Ethiopia); Karen Kraft Sloan, Ambassador for Environment (Canada); Rashid Alimov, Ambassador and Permanent Representative (Tajikistan); Dr. Yessef Hojjat, Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment (Islamic Republic of Iran); Stuart Leslie, Permanent Representative (Belize) (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Caribbean Community); and Mukhari Shagari, Minister for Water Resources (Nigeria).

Action taken by the Commission

Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in water, sanitation and human settlements

92. At the 18th meeting, on 22 April, the Chairman introduced the draft negotiating text, which had been circulated in English only.

93. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), after which the Commission adopted the text, as orally revised by the Chairman (see chap. I, sect. C).

94. After the adoption of the text, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) (see annex III).

Policy session

A. Opening statements

95. Opening the first policy session, the Chairman of the Commission, John W. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), emphasized that progress had fallen far short of what was needed to implement the Johannesburg outcome and meet the relevant Millennium Development Goals and targets in relation to water, sanitation and human settlements.

96. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, José Antonio Ocampo, highlighted the urgent need for accelerating progress towards targets on safe drinking water, basic sanitation, improving the lives of slum-dwellers and sound management of freshwater resources.

97. The Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) spoke on the outcome of the twentieth session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, held in Nairobi, from 4 to 8 April, 2005, drawing attention to issues not resolved in Nairobi and including the adequacy of the slum target, that is to say, improving the conditions of 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020.

98. The Executive Director of UNEP drew attention to the eighth special session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held from 29 to 31 March 2004 in Jeju, Republic of Korea, which had addressed the environmental underpinnings of the Millennium Development Goals.

B. Reporting on intersessional events

99. Following introductory statements, the Commission heard reports on the outcome of a number of intersessional events that had not been presented at its Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting. A representative of Japan reported on the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Japan. He said the Conference had aimed at constructing a guiding framework for disaster reduction and drew attention to the outcome of the conference, known as the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

100. A representative of South Africa highlighted the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 January to 4 February 2005, and the adoption of the African common position, as spelled out in the Enhanced Framework of Implementation.

101. A representative of Tuvalu, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Alliance of Small Island States, highlighted the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (10-14 January 2005), drawing attention to the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which captured the vulnerabilities of small island developing States in the area of water resources, sanitation and human settlements.

102. A representative of Morocco reported on the outcome of the Second International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 21 to 23 March 2005.

C. Regional perspectives session

103. The Commission held a regional perspectives session, focusing on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in relation to water, sanitation and human settlements. Panel presentations on regional perspectives were followed by interactive discussions, summarized below.

Africa

104. Panellists from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP-Africa and the African Development Bank led off the discussion by giving their perspectives on implementation efforts in the African region. Highlighted was the role of the African Ministerial Conference on Water as a mechanism for intergovernmental cooperation on water policy development and implementation, as well as the role of the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development in relation to human settlements.

105. UNDP-Africa mentioned the GEF-funded Nile Basin Environment Programme and community water initiatives in different countries. The need was underlined for the provision of water supply, sanitation and housing to be tackled in an integrated manner, in the context of other challenges facing Africa, such as food insecurity and the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

106. Panellists speaking on behalf of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and one from UNDP-Asia and the Pacific initiated the discussion by highlighting implementation efforts in the Asia and the Pacific region. Recommended policy options and possible actions pertinent to most developing countries in the region were: including the water agenda in nationally owned development strategies such as poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development strategies; strengthening governance of public water utilities; reducing risks through risk management and mitigating the impact of water-related disasters; strengthening international cooperation on international water governance; developing a national policy framework for sanitation; an integrated approach to human settlements planning; providing adequate housing, infrastructure and public services to the urban poor; and facilitating community dialogues.

Western Asia

107. Panellists from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and UNDP-Arab States provided their regional perspectives to start off the discussion. The fact that this region was considered one of the most water-stressed in the world had led many countries to adopt fossil groundwater exploitation and seawater desalination. Many countries are already mainstreaming water concerns in national development strategies, have undertaken water sector planning in coordination with broader development planning, and have developed frameworks in the form of action plans or master plans. However, there remained a need to integrate sanitation into national sustainable development strategies and to develop national policy frameworks for sanitation by improving institutional coordination and decentralization. There was also a need for capacity-building of

national institutions for setting, monitoring and enforcing sanitation standards. The importance of resource mobilization was stressed.

Latin America and the Caribbean

108. Panellists from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNDP-Latin America and the Caribbean led the discussion by outlining their perspectives and implementation efforts in the region. Practical measures were recommended by the Commission.

109. UNDP-Latin America and the Caribbean mentioned its regional programme which supported local communities, the legal framework for water action and the risk management approach. The representative of Argentina highlighted the interest of the countries of the Rio Group in strengthening regional cooperation. The representative of Mexico emphasized the importance of promoting economic incentive systems and mainstreaming improved technologies as means to stimulate initiatives in improving coastal management and integrated water resources management. ECLAC agreed with the Rio Group regarding the need for holding consultations to harmonize integrated water resources management approaches.

Europe, Northern America and other regions

110. Panellists from the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and UNDP-Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) provided their perspectives to lead off the discussion. Accession to the European Union (EU) has been a driving force in improving water governance in the region. Despite the progress achieved, however, there was a need for action-oriented local and national measures as well as regional cooperation to speed up efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation commitments, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asian countries.

111. The representative of EU recommended that actions and priorities be adopted consistent with the degree of economic development of the region and its legislation. In particular, developed countries in the region needed to: deliver on their commitments to increase ODA in line with the 0.7 per cent targets; intensify their efforts in leading the drive for sustainable consumption and production, which could be addressed through integrated planning of the urban environment; promote integrated approaches to water and sanitation; and increase regional cooperation on integrated water resources management at a basin level.

D. Consideration of policy options and other measures

112. Following the regional perspectives session, the Commission focused its deliberations on those policy options and practical measures in the three thematic areas whose implementation would require concerted global effort. These interactive discussions were led off by panellists from United Nations organizations, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations, and included consideration of all cross-cutting issues. Parallel sessions were structured around the following topics: integrated water resources management; access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas; access to basic sanitation and hygiene; wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse; access to housing and public services; and job-creation and enterprise promotion. The Commission held interactive discussions in plenary on: strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation services; and

water and sanitation follow-up. It also discussed key interlinkages among water, sanitation and human settlements, highlighting those considered likely to maximize impact and synergy in all three thematic areas and also considered interlinkages among the three themes and all cross-cutting issues as identified at the eleventh session of the Commission.

113. Based on these discussions, the Chairman produced draft elements for decision, which provided the basis for negotiations with respect to reaching agreement on practical measures and options to expedite implementation.

E. Summary of the Panel of Finance and Development Cooperation Ministers and Experts

114. To support the deliberations of the Commission at its thirteenth session in relation to the economic benefits of sound policies for water, sanitation and human settlements at all levels, the Commission heard the discussion of the Panel of Finance and Development Cooperation Ministers and Experts on 18 April. The Secretary-General opened the Panel discussion.

115. The World Bank and UNCTAD introduced their background documents. The World Bank highlighted three key issues regarding water resources management: ecological management of water; economic management of water; and allocation of water among major users: agriculture, industry and services. UNCTAD focused on the short-term positive effects, and the longer-term conflicting effects of privatization of water delivery.

116. As Co-Moderator, the Minister of International Development of Norway noted that there had been a decline in international assistance to the water sector during the last few years. The Minister of Finance of South Africa, the other Co-Moderator, highlighted the magnitude of resource constraints. The Co-Moderators set the framework for discussion in terms of: how to deliver the Millennium Development Goal targets; what would be the right financing mix; and where and how to find the financial resources.

117. Panellists stressed the importance of country ownership of water and sanitation policies and services. Targeted subsidies could improve the access to water by the poor while at the same time avert losses by the private sector. The importance of managing and maintaining ecosystems and their services was also stressed. Noting that water was a vital resource, panellists stressed that it should remain primarily under government control and called for increased assistance by the international community. Panellists also emphasized the need to provide access to microcredit and microfinance to improve human settlements, including housing.

118. The interactive discussion covered a wide range of issues from appropriate institutional mechanisms to freedom from corruption in the provision of services in these sectors. The roles of the public and private sectors in delivering such services were also discussed. Many participants stressed that while it was the responsibility of Governments to ensure universal access to water, owing to the magnitude of demand, Governments alone could not carry the burden.

F. High-level segment

119. Attended by over 100 Ministers, the Commission's high-level segment focused its interactive discussions on the theme of "Turning political commitments into action".

120. Ministers urged that the Commission at its thirteenth session send a clear message to the 2005 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly that would undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration because the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation commitments were complementary. Efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goal targets on water, sanitation and human settlements represented an investment that would pay off in a significant reduction in extreme poverty, water-borne diseases and environmental degradation.

121. Ministers agreed that one of the main obstacles to achieving progress towards agreed goals and targets was lack of financial resources. In this regard, a number of Ministers called for the full implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.

122. Ministers stressed that integrated approaches were needed for the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements because they confronted common obstacles and entailed common solutions. In order to overcome these obstacles, important cross-cutting issues must be addressed. These integrated planning efforts, including integrated water resources management, should be fully incorporated in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies.

123. Ministers noted that, while Governments had the primary responsibility for providing access to affordable and sustainable water, sanitation and housing, they could not act alone and a mix of interventions was required at various levels. Governments require the active participation of public/private sector partnerships, communities, non-governmental organizations and local authorities in order to reach the goals and targets in these three areas.

124. Economic growth is the basis for sustainable provision of basic services related to water, sanitation and human settlements; therefore, developing countries should strengthen their enabling environments for investment in order to set the stage for economic growth. To facilitate such growth, developed countries should liberalize their trade regulations in order to allow goods from developing countries freer access to their markets. They should also facilitate technology transfer and capacity-building.

125. Many delegations stated the necessity of national ownership of national sustainable development strategies. It was noted that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation contained clear targets for preparation of national sustainable development strategies and integrated water resources management plans by 2005. Delegations called for renewed efforts to achieve those targets.

126. There was broad consensus that sound water governance at the national level was essential to achievement of water targets and should be strengthened. In this regard, Governments should develop integrated water resources management plans and river basin management plans based on multi-stakeholder participation and shared responsibilities with local authorities. At the international level, there was a

call for strengthening UN-Water to ensure coordination, monitoring and analysis of issues.

127. It was recognized that the poor and slum-dwellers lived and earned their livelihoods within the informal sector having no access to capital and lacking both legal protection and land tenure security. There was a suggestion that a high-level legal commission be launched to pursue formalization of informal assets and legal rights for the poor. This would allow them to leverage access to credit and would catalyse economic development — important steps to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

128. A number of countries called for a one-day review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States during each review year of the Commission. They emphasized that the Mauritius Strategy reaffirmed the importance of the integration of water, sanitation and human settlements, as well as the special vulnerability of small island developing States .

129. Ministers stressed that there was a need for continued effective monitoring and follow-up of progress towards targets and goals related to water, sanitation and human settlements. Monitoring is the basis for political guidance to the integrated follow-up of summits and for synergy between World Summit on Sustainable Development goals and the Millennium Development Goals. Ministers from developing countries called for monitoring of targets related to means of implementation, in particular financing, transfer of technologies and capacity-building.

Discussion on the Millennium Development Goals

130. An interactive discussion on "Meeting the Millennium Development Goals related to water, sanitation and human settlements targets" was led off by two panellists. The Director of the United Nations Millennium Project, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, emphasized that 2005 was a "make-or-break" year as far as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals was concerned.

131. The Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning in discussing the Secretary-General's report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all", observed that the report had called upon developing countries to prepare nationally owned comprehensive investment plans, informed by the Millennium Development Goals and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goals and targets, for discussions with and financing by donors.

132. During the interactive discussion that followed, some Ministers also emphasized the critical and fundamental importance of environmental sustainability, including with respect to meeting the Millennium Development Goals as a whole. They noted the need for substantial additional resources, including official development assistance (ODA) as well as other sources of finance. Ministers underlined that developing countries faced constraints with respect to technical and institutional capacities, exacerbated by an outflow of skilled personnel.

133. Ministers highlighted the need for strengthening institutions and legal and regulatory frameworks as well as the importance of fostering an enabling environment at both the national and the international level, including through improved governance in the international financial institutions and enhanced market

access for developing countries. They stressed the important role of education, gender equality, and sustainable production and consumption patterns and also discussed the need to expand the number of practical partnerships.

Impact of natural disasters on water, sanitation and human settlements: prevention and response

134. Also during the high-level segment, on 20 April 2005, the Commission held an interactive discussion on the "Impact of natural disasters on water, sanitation and human settlements: prevention and response". Introductory presentations were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Director of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat.

135. A representative of Japan, as first respondent, called for the integration of risk reduction and preparedness strategies into land use and urban planning. Ministers stressed issues such as: the special vulnerability of developing countries to natural disasters; the critical need to assist those countries in recovery and response efforts; the necessity of taking an integrated approach that addressed water needs, disaster reduction, and environmental (including ecosystems) and development issues (both economic and social); the need to strengthen local capacities for disaster preparedness; the need for financial assistance and technology transfer to establish and/or strengthen early warning systems, both national and regional; the importance of ensuring sustainable reconstruction of coastal (including fisheries) and tourism areas after a disaster occurred (for example, in the post-tsunami Indian Ocean States); and the crucial need to consider climate change in natural disaster management and reduction strategies.

Interactive dialogue with Ministers and major groups

136. Major groups and government Ministers participated in an interactive discussion on "Turning political commitments into action" during the high-level segment, on the afternoon of 21 April 2005. The discussion centred on specific policy options and actions to further the implementation of the goals and targets related to water, sanitation and human settlements, as outlined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals.

137. The social dimension of sustainable development was a central focus for many speakers, as major groups advocated strongly for the adoption of a rights-based, people-centred, pro-poor approach to provision of services.

138. Several Ministers responded that progress towards such an approach might take place gradually, depending on States' resources, and noted national efforts in some countries to integrate rights-based perspectives in policy development. South Africa was cited as a positive example of a State that recognized the right of "water for all", with a successful model for cross-subsidized water provision. Several speakers highlighted the need for safe drinking water in relation to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and its effects on vulnerable groups.

139. Major groups and a number of Ministers agreed that legislation on secure land tenure and inheritance to guarantee the right to property for women was a prerequisite to achieving the water, sanitation and human settlements goals and targets. Several Ministers also supported recognition of indigenous peoples' equity, self-determination and human rights as a prerequisite for their full and effective

participation in the planning, development and implementation of the policies needed to meet those goals.

140. Both Ministers and major groups acknowledged that achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets would depend on actions taken at the local level. Democratization and decentralization were cited as necessary to meet increasing water demands. Local authorities reiterated their commitment to working with national Governments, but cautioned that, without effective decentralization and the requisite flow of technical and financial resources, meeting these targets would be difficult.

141. Farmers stressed the importance of their involvement in decision-making processes related to water, urging Governments to: balance rural agricultural and urban strategies; support farmers' willingness to conserve water by providing incentives; and create solidarity funds to support sustainable water management initiatives. Representatives of business and industry expressed their commitment to providing technical solutions through partnerships, including appropriate management strategies and technologies to increase water efficiency, particularly in agriculture.

142. Women, supported by other major groups and Ministers, called for a combination of infrastructure, behavioural change and social empowerment in achieving sustainable sanitation and meeting relevant sanitation targets. Several Ministers highlighted advancement and integration of women in the sustainable development process, and noted progress in the areas of education, literacy and health promotion.

143. Many major groups and Ministers highlighted the need for monitoring and evaluation of targets and plans. The scientific and technological communities specified the need for physical and social infrastructure development, open access to data and information, interdisciplinary knowledge for applied research, and human and institutional capacity-building.

144. Non-governmental organizations argued that trade liberalization, without removal of unfair subsidies and taxes that encouraged unsustainable technologies, was increasing inequalities and impeding sustainable development. Several major groups urged Governments to fulfil their commitment of 0.7 per cent of gross national income to ODA, and called for unconditional debt cancellation. Workers and trade unions stressed decent employment as a solution to poverty, and recommended that Governments take advantage of ILO technical assistance programmes.

145. Ministers expressed support for the inclusion of all major groups in decision-making processes at all levels. They commended major groups for their inputs to the Commission, reaffirmed the active role of major groups in the Commission process, and supported the need to reflect major groups' concerns in the negotiated outcome of the thirteenth session of the Commission. Youth representatives praised Governments for including youth in their delegations and for providing financial support to youth from developing countries to enable their participation in the meeting.

G. Partnerships Fair: highlights

146. The Partnerships Fair featured "Partnerships in practice" interactive discussion sessions, which highlighted "on-the-ground" experiences of partnership practitioners, and information desks (see annex I).

147. Participants in the Fair ranged from partnership practitioners to delegates to the current session of the Commission, including representatives of Governments, United Nations system organizations and intergovernmental organizations, major groups and other organizations. Twenty-four Commission-registered partnerships utilized the "partnerships information desks" to network, discuss their work and distribute and display informational materials related to their partnerships.

148. The "Partnerships in practice" sessions focused on a variety of topics ranging from specific partnerships in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements, to practical issues relevant to all partnerships. These issues included mobilizing resources (both financial and non-financial) and communication and outreach.

149. Partnerships vary greatly and participants agreed that there was no single "blueprint for success". Elements of successful partnerships such as building trust among partners were identified. Other key issues included: the need for shared vision, clear roles and responsibilities, regular communication, equitable decision-making structures, complementary skills, and partners, openness to risk and willingness to accept different points of view.

150. Practitioners shared experiences about partnerships that were operational as well as lessons learned about partnerships that had been unable to move beyond the planning stage. The principal reason cited for this was the inability to mobilize sufficient resources to implement the partnership.

151. Most partnership practitioners cited their efforts to secure a sustainable resource base as both a major priority and a challenge. The importance of non-financial resources was stressed.

152. Private-sector participation in partnerships was considered important. In particular, management expertise, a bottom-line approach, developing innovative strategies, sharing appropriate technologies, exchanging best practices, and building capacity and skills through training activities were highlighted.

H. Learning Centre

153. The Learning Centre offered 15 courses during regular meetings of the Commission at its thirteenth session (see annex II for a list of courses). They afforded participants the opportunity to receive practical training and acquire hands-on knowledge so as to better implement Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goals and targets related to water, sanitation and human settlements, as well as instruction on access to financing, education and gender issues. Course instructors employed small working groups, case studies and lecture formats, and most courses included question-and-answer periods and interactive discussions. Instructors represented a wide range of stakeholders and institutions including universities, research institutions, industry, non-governmental organizations and international institutions.

154. A total of 551 participants received training through the Learning Centre at the Commission's thirteenth session. Class size averaged 38 participants with some

courses attracting more than 50 people. A cross-section of Commission participants, including national delegates, non-governmental organizations and other institutions, as well as individual experts participating in the Commission's thirteenth session, attended.

155. Some Learning Centre courses were taped and webcast, and these courses can be found in the webcast archives of the thirteenth session of the Commission at: http://www.un.org/webcast/csd13.htm.

Chapter IV
Other matters

1. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 18th meeting, on 22 April 2005. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2005/CRP.1).

Action taken by the Commission

Draft programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

2. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2005/CRP.1).

Term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development

3. At its 18th meeting, on 22 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development" (E/CN.17/2005/L.4), submitted by the Chairman.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United States of America.

5. Also at the 18th meeting, the representative of Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) orally amended the text by replacing the words "the current term of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which is one year, should continue for its next cycle" by the words "the current term of the Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development should continue on the basis of a one-year term for its next cycle".

6. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as orally amended (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

Dates of meetings of the Commission during its 2006/2007 cycle

7. At its 18th meeting, on 22 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2006/2007 cycle" (E/CN.17/2005/L.5), submitted by the Chairman.

8. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development orally corrected the text by replacing the words "1 March 2007" with the words "2 March 2007".

9. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).

Support to the Bureau in preparing for future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development

10. At its 18th meeting, on 22 April, the Commission had before it a draft resolution entitled "Support to the Bureau in preparing for future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development" (E/CN.17/2005/L.6), submitted by the Chairman.

11. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

12. Also at the 18th meeting, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

Support for the travel of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to future sessions of the Commission

14. At its 18th meeting, on 22 April, the Commission had before it a draft resolution entitled "Support for the travel of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development" (E/CN.17/2005/L.7), submitted by the Chairman.

15. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

16. Also at the 18th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

Chapter V

Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission

1. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 18th meeting, on 22 April 2005. It had before it the draft provisional agenda for its fourteenth session (E/CN.17/2005/L.3).

2. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda and recommended it for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III).

Chapter VI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session

1. At its 18th meeting, on 22 April 2005, the Commission had before it the draft report on its thirteenth session (E/CN.17/2005/L.2).

2. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion, with a view to its submission to the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter VII

Organizational and other matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development held its thirteenth session on 30 April 2004 and from 11 to 22 April 2005. The Commission held 18 meetings (1st to 18th meetings), as well as a number of informal meetings and associated activities.

2. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 April 2005, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the representative of the United Nations Environment Programme on behalf of its Executive Director.

B. Election of officers

3. At its 1st meeting, on 30 April 2004, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Chair:
John William **Ashe** (Antigua and Barbuda)

Vice-Chairs:
Khaled **Elbakly** (Egypt)
Dagmara **Berbalk** (Germany)

4. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 April 2005, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Vice-Chairs:
Husniyya **Mammadova** (Azerbaijan)
Shin Boo-nam (Republic of Korea)

Vice-Chair-cum-Rapporteur:
Husniyya **Mammadova** (Azerbaijan)

C. Agenda and organization of work

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 April, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, contained in document E/CN.17/2005/1, and approved its organization of work. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

4. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2004/2005 (policy session):

(a) Water;

(b) Sanitation;

(c) Human settlements.

5. Other matters.

6. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session.

6. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the accreditation of the Global Water Partnership to participate as an observer in the Commission's thirteenth session.

7. Also at its 2nd meeting, the Commission heard presentations by the following on the outcomes of intersessional events: Yoshitaka Murata (Japan) on the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005; Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa) on the African Ministers Meeting on Housing and Urban Development, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 January to 4 February 2005; Enele Sosene Sopoaga (Tuvalu) on the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in January 2005; and Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco) on the Second International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development, held in Marrakesh, Morocco, in March 2005.

8. At the same meeting, the following delegations also made opening statements: Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, the candidate countries Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Turkey and the countries of the stabilization and association process and potential candidates the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro) and the United States of America.

D. Attendance

9. The session was attended by representatives of 53 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for the European Community, and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and secretariats of treaty bodies, as well as observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations, also attended. The list of participants will be issued in document E/CN.17/2005/INF/1.

E. Documentation

10. The documents before the Commission at its thirteenth session are posted on the website of the Division for Sustainable Development (www.un.org/esa/sustdev).

Annex I

Partnerships Fair

A. Participating partnerships

Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management (Cap-Net)

Children's Environmental Health Indicators

Community Water Initiative

Dams and Development Project

Earth Observation Education and Training

EcoSanRes — International Network for Communications, Research and Capacity Development in Ecological Sanitation

Global Water Partnership

International Law on Sustainable Development Partnership

International Partnership for Sustainable Development in the Mountain Region (Mountain Partnership)

Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (NRG4SD)

Northern Water Network

Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS)

Recovery of the Circuit of Four Lakes

Shared Rivers Governance Project

Silver Ceramic Systems (activity to initiate partnership)

Sustainable Cities Initiative (SCI)

Sustainable Rural Development and Ecovillage Training Program

The Seed Initiative

TIGER (earth observation for integrated water resources management)

Total Water Programme Partnership

Transfer of know-how held by Japanese local governments in the field of addressing environmental problems

Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)

Water Programme for Africa and Arid and Water Scarce Zones

WSSD Integrated Global Observing Strategy Partnership (IGOS)

B. Partnerships in Practice

Water and sanitation partnerships: raising awareness and delivering water and sanitation services

Human settlements partnerships: developing local capacity for sustainable habitats

Mobilizing resources: financial and non-financial contributions to partnerships

Communication and outreach: fostering creative exchange of partnership information

Partnerships-related meetings: outcomes of the Marrakech Forum and other meetings

Exploring the role of the private sector in partnerships for sustainable development

Annex II

Learning Centre: list of courses

Title, instructor(s) and instructor affiliation for each course are listed in the order in which they were scheduled:

Water pricing in Australia: how to achieve water conservation objectives and sustainable use: Kate Houghton, Ross Dalton, Chris Davies and Colin Creighton, Australia Department of the Environment and Heritage

Institutional aspects of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development: Dr. Calestous Juma, Harvard University

Strengthening governance of water resources: environmental laws, enforcement and indicators: Steve Wolfson, United States-Environmental Protection Agency/International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE)

Programming for sanitation and hygiene promotion: how to do it: Merri Weinger, Henk van Norden, Vanessa Tobin, Dr. Jamie Bartram, Cecilia Martinsen, Ede Ijjasz-Vasquez, Nafisa Barot and Syed Ayub Qutub, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva

How to apply for GEF projects: Frank Pinto and Delfin Ganapin, UNDP-GEF, Cap-Net, The Institute@UNDP/Smithsonian

How to focus integrated water resources management on poverty reduction: Paul Taylor; Kees Leendertse, Cap-Net, The Institute@UNDP/Smithsonian

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development: engaging teacher education institutions: Charles Hopkins, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/United Nations University (UNESCO/UNU); Rosalyn McKeown, UNIVERSITY TWINNING and networking scheme (UNITWIN)/UNESCO; Lorna Down, University of West Indies, Jamaica

Transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme and national IWRM planning: Martin Bloxham and Joakim Harlin, GEF-IW: LEARN (The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network), Cap-Net, The Institute@UNDP/Smithsonian

Creating a home in the city: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in urban centres: Dr. Elliot Sclar, Columbia University: Dr. Pietro Garau, University of Rome La Sapienza

Managing water resources through the Ramsar Convention: negotiation simulation: Peter Bridgewater (Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention) and Sebastia Semene-Giutart and Roza Montañez, Ramsar Convention

The way forward towards sustainable wastewater management: problem identification for project formulation: Dr. Erik de Ruyter van Steveninck, UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education; United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN-DOALOS); UNEP/Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), The Institute@UNDP/Smithsonian

Sustainable sanitation: innovative approaches for urban and peri-urban sanitation: Ingvar Andersson (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)), Arno

Rosemarin (Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)), Ron Sawyer (Sarar Transfomacion SC-Mexico) and Cecilia Ruben (SEI), The Institute@UNDP/Smithsonian, SIDA and SEI

Attracting private finance for water and sanitation: Larissa Dobriansky (Deputy Assistant Secretary, United States Department of Energy) and Griffin Thompson, Paul Freedman, John Wasielewski and Jacqueline Schafer, United States Agency for International Development

Sustainable development law: access to water, and water tenure systems: Dr. Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger (Director) and Dr. Anna Russell, Dr. Maya Prabhu, Sebastien Jodoin, Jaykumar Menon, Daria Hobeika and Emily Wheeler, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL)

Women and sanitation: a growing problem: Ecosan, a sustainable solution: Tumkur Niranjan Vimala (UNICEF Project, Bangalore), Professor Dr. Petter D. Jenssen (Norwegian University of Life Sciences), Dr. Ken Gnanakan (President Acts-higher education, NGO Bangalore) and Professor Dr. Tor Axel Stenström (Head of the Division of Water and Environmental Microbiology at the Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB))

Annex III

Statements made in explanation of position on the draft negotiating text adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session

Australia: "I would like to make an explanation of the vote. Obviously, there was significant misunderstanding occurring and the text that has been adopted is not quite the same as the text that was considered before. The area is a sensitive area and, accordingly, I must disassociate Australia from the language on page 9 in subparagraph 8 ter and on page 11 in subparagraph (t) ter."

Canada: "As colleagues know, Canada had joined consensus on the earlier text; Canada would like to disassociate itself from consensus on the new text given the language that now has been introduced as we're not at this point able to obtain new instructions and request our position also to be put on the record."

Luxembourg (EU): "For the sake of achieving an agreed text and under the exceptional circumstances that prevailed tonight, the European Union could go along with this way of proceeding with the understanding that this can in no way be considered precedent. I would like this also to be noted."

The delegation of **Japan** also requested that the following position be placed on record:

> "The delegation of Japan wishes to point out that the CSD-13 noted the importance of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation. The Secretary-General's Board would be expected to provide useful inputs for reinforcement of ongoing implementation efforts towards the water and sanitation targets."